

# **The Inter-University Board, India**

## **PROCEEDINGS**

**OF**

**THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING**

**Held at Waltair on 15th and 16th December, 1939.**

**LUCKNOW :**  
**LUCKNOW PUBLISHING HOUSE.**  
**1940.**



# **The Inter-University Board, India**

## **PROCEEDINGS**

**OF**

**THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING**

**Held at Waltair on 15th and 16th December, 1939.**

LUCKNOW :  
LUCKNOW PUBLISHING HOUSE.  
1940.



# CONTENTS

			Page
List of Representatives	...	...	1
Programme	...	...	5
Message sent by H. E. the Governor of Madras		...	5
Welcome by the Maharaja of Jeypore		...	6
Welcome Address by Dr. C. R. Reddy		...	6
Chairman's Speech	...	...	10
Resolutions	...	...	15
Appendices :			
A. Desirability of forming a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress		...	26
B. Desirability of some Degree of Uniformity in the Pre-Medical Courses of Study in Chemistry, Physics and Biology	...	...	2
C. Migration of Medical Students from one University to another	...	...	3
D. Teaching of Law in the Universities		...	3
E. Utilization of the Long Vacation by Post-graduates in a better way	...	...	3
F. Imperial Dairy Diploma Course		...	3
G. Rules for the Conduct of Inter-University Tournaments	...	...	4
H. Recognition of Lower Research Degrees of other Universities for purposes of admission to Higher Research Degrees	...	...	5

I.	Institution of Separate Degrees in Political Science	56
J.	Broadcasting University Extension Lectures ...	57
K.	Special subjects of study suitable for Women Students ...	60
L.	Training in Minor Industries like Bee-keeping ...	62
M.	Procedure of steps to be taken in the cases of Expulsion of Students ...	64
N.	Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examination ...	66
O.	Desirability of including Botany and Zoology in the Optional Subjects for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service ...	70
P.	Compilation of Convocation Addresses in Book Form ...	71
Q.	Facilities to Science Students who attend U. T. C.	72
R.	Provision for Stipends for Advanced Students of History ...	73
S.	List of University Schemes approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting held in July 1939 ...	76
T.	The Possibility of a uniform practice in Communicating the remarks of the examinees on theses submitted for research degrees ...	77
U.	University Extension Lectures on the origin and growth of Medicine ...	78
V.	Renewal of the membership of the Rangoon University on the Inter-University Board ...	79
W.	Budget Estimate for the year 1940 ...	80
X.	Desirability of fixing the minimum qualification	81

# **The Inter-University Board, India.**

## **List of Representatives, 1939-40.**

1. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore. (*Chairman*).
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad—Deccan.
3. Pandit Amarnatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
4. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A., (Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
5. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.
6. A. C. Sen Gupta, Esq., M.A. (Edin.), I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, C. P. and Berar, Nagpur.
7. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, D. Litt., M.L.A., 77, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.
8. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.
9. Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, and Principal, Holkar College, Indore.
10. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
11. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, Benares.
12. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, Hon. D.Litt., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna.
13. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, Ramna P. O. Dacca.
14. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.H.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
15. S. M. Habibullah, Esq., B.A., O.B.E., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.

16. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Panjab, Lahore.
17. The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
18. R. P. Masani, Esq., M.A., J.P., Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.

John Sargent, Esq., M.A., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.

Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow. (*Secretary*).



**Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India,  
held at Waltair, on the 15th and  
16th December, 1939.**

**Programme.**

*Friday, the 15th December, 1939.*

10 A.M.	Welcome by the Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, followed by a speech by the Chairman, Inter-University Board.
10-30 A.M. to 12-45 P.M.	Business Meeting.
12-55 P.M.	Group photo.
1 to 2 P.M.	Lunch.
2 to 4 P.M.	Business Meeting.
4-30 P.M.	Garden Party by the Maharaja of Jey-pore, Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University.

*Saturday, the 16th December, 1939.*

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business Meeting.
1 to 2 P.M.	Lunch.
2 to 4 P.M.	Business Meeting.
4 P.M.	University Tea Party.

**Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-  
University Board, India, held at Waltair on the  
15th and 16th December, 1939.**

*Present.*

1. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. (*Mysore*) (*Chairman*).
2. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L., (*Allahabad*).
3. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D.Litt., M.L.C. (*Andhra*).
4. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., (*Madras*).
5. A. C. Sen Gupta, Esq., M.A. (Edin.), I.E.S., (*Nagpur*).
6. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D., (*Annamalai*).
7. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.H.S., (*Travancore*).
8. S. M. Habibullah, Esq., B.A., O.B.E., M.L.A., (*Lucknow*).
9. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.) I.A.S., (*The Punjab*).
10. R. P. Masani, M.A., J.P., (*Bombay*).

*Substitute Members:*

11. Qazi Muhammad Husain, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), (*Osmania*).
12. Rai Bahadur Khagendranath Mitra, M.A. (*Calcutta*).
13. Dr. Hari Chand, D.Litt. (Paris). (*Patna*).
14. Khan Bahadur Dr. M. Hasan, M.A., B.L., M.A., D.Phil, (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, (*Dacca*).

John Sargent, Esq., M.A., (*Government of India*).

Sir Eyre Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (*Federal Public Service Commission*).

Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), (*Secretary*).

*Absent.*

1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., (*Benares*).
2. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A., (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. (*Aligarh*).
3. Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L., (*Agra*).
4. The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., (*Delhi*).

**Message Sent by His Excellency the Governor of Madras,  
the Chancellor of the Andhra University, which was  
read by the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Pro-  
Chancellor of the Andhra University.**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*Madras,*

*9th December 1939.*

I very much regret that circumstances have compelled me to relinquish the privilege of Opening the Session of the All-India Inter-University Board, at Waltair, and I am keenly disappointed at losing this unique opportunity of meeting representatives from Universities all over India. The Assembly of such a galaxy of educational talent is an outstanding event, and I am glad that the University of Andhra has been honoured on this occasion as the meeting place for the deliberations of the Board. Since I am only able to welcome the delegates "in absentia," I am very happy to send this message of good wishes on the occasion of the Opening Session.

I attach great value to personal discussions, assisting as they do a closer mutual understanding in the face of existing problems. From a perusal of the previous annual reports of the Board I see that it has advanced in a large measure towards carrying out the objects for which it was inaugurated in 1925 and, above all, in bringing about a co-ordination of effort among the Universities. The Board has worthily justified its existence by its services to the educational system of the country. The Universities in India vary in type and tradition, on account of differences in age and structure, and each University has naturally to concentrate on its own problems of policy, but there must always be matters of common interest which the Board is eminently fitted to discuss, to the advantage of all Universities.

I am glad to see that the Agenda for this session is not confined entirely to Collegiate education, but includes as a subject the adult education movement, a topic which may deservedly engage the attention of all those interested in the removal of illiteracy, with all its wider implications. The body of the Agenda too contains items of an All-India importance on which your decisions will be of the greatest value.

I trust that the Board's deliberations will be brought to a successful conclusion and that all who are visitors to Waltair on this occasion will carry away pleasant recollections of their stay.

(Sd.) ERSKINE,  
*Governor of Madras.*

## **Welcome by the Maharaja of Jeypore.**

*Gentlemen,*

I have now only to add a hearty word of welcome on my own behalf as Pro-Chancellor of the Andhra University. I am proud and happy that the Board meets at Waltair, and trust that you will have a successful session.

## **Welcome Address by Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A., (Cantab.), Hon. D.Litt., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.**

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*

Permit me to extend a most hearty welcome to you to the Andhra University. It is a great privilege for Waltair that so distinguished a body as the Inter-University Board holds its annual session here. Ours is a small place and it has not been possible to supply the sumptuous amenities which all of us used to enjoy at the big Provincial Centres. We have done our best, and I beg of you to accept the warmth of our welcome as in some measure a substitute for the material comforts that might be lacking. Anyhow, you are bound to lead here in larger measure than at Bombay, Nagpur, Delhi and other places, a life of high thinking and plain living, at which I am sure my colleagues in the academic and other fields will not complain!

My duty really ends here. When on behalf of the Andhra University, I have expressed its hearty welcome to you, there is hardly any call to say more. But we are meeting under very special circumstances, in an atmosphere of War and preparations for the successful conduct of the War. And it strikes me that one might utilize this opportunity to ask how far our Governments, both foreign and Swarajist, according to their scope and opportunity, have prepared the country for this contingency which not only could have been foreseen but on the advent of which various political and other policies of Parties and Governments have been openly based during the last two or three years.

Doubtless, I view this problem from the limited, but I will not call it narrow, standpoint of the Universities and the place of Universities in the War Economies of a Nation.

We know the lessons of the Great War which terminated in the Versailles Truce, 25 years ago. For want of the special drugs which used to be imported from Germany, even countries so advanced as Great Britain and America suffered a great deal. We were told that the sick and the ailing could not get the necessary treatment. But by confiscating enemy patents, by vigorously promoting domestic industries in regard to dyes, drugs, etc., and utilizing Universities for purposes of the necessary researches,

European countries and America became self-sufficing. Indian Governments never wake up unless badly pinched! And the moment the pinching ceases, they go to sleep again! The Indian Munitions Board made some effort to develop our resources. Several concerns were started. I myself was on one of the Boards to mobilize the material resources in the State of Mysore. The indigenous weaving industries by hand power and machine power grew up extensively. A large number of industrial enterprises were started. But soon after the War, many of these did not even dwindle. They simply died out! For instance, the Dharamsee Morarji Woollen Mills went into liquidation, though during the War India did a roaring trade in country woollen blankets and other woollen goods. And the great enterprise of the Tatas to start a big sugar factory had to be abandoned after the shares were allotted. We had a glue factory in Madras. Even that did not stick! What was the reason?

The Government knew that the country, from the point of view of industry, was abnormally well protected by the War. War protection is abnormal in at least three ways. (1) Firstly, the protection it gives is almost complete since foreign imports stop—from enemy countries wholly and from other belligerents mostly. (2) Secondly, there is an enormous impetus given to exports, and (3) Thirdly, it involves the immediate output of all the energy we are capable of, and progress becomes thus rapid without the sloth of gradualism. Naturally much is improvised. It is obvious that under such circumstances, if the special protection given by War is not, when Peace comes, continued, this growth, artificial to some extent, would not be able to strike root and become permanent, though it is evidence of the country's potentialities. Therefore, one of the measures we pressed upon the Government, as soon as the War was over, was immediately and without any dawdling enquiry and paving with Committees, to declare a thirty to thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all imports, and then in the light of experience, after knowledge had been gained of the industrial recovery of competing foreign countries and the stability of our own industries, to lower the tariffs and bring them gradually without abrupt transition to the Free Trade level. Government not only did not follow this policy but in the interest of their own country, which suffered badly during the War, they followed the policy of encouraging exports from their own countries, which meant and was probably intended to mean, the smashing up of the industrial war-babies of India so prolifically produced. Even fantastic projects to help the industrial recovery of England by means of exports to India, were put forward, like the two or three crores scheme for a Canal through the Pamban passage for ocean-going steamers in order to save some miles of voyage. I was one of those who organized the opposition to this in the Madras Legislative Council and for a wonder we succeeded in throwing out the project.

I trust that similar blunders and injustices will not be allowed to recur in the coming years.

But meanwhile the Government can do a lot to organize the Universities, and also industrial concerns, to supply the goods of which we are short.

*Importance of Research Work during the Present Crisis:*

It is fallacious to believe that scientific research is a luxury and that as such this should be the first department to be retrenched during times of crisis like the present one. This section of higher educational activity is indispensable equally in times of peace and of war. While during peace, a country should try to improve methods of production to stand world competition, during times of war, when industries are handicapped for want of imports of foreign commodities like machinery, spare parts and essential raw materials, attempts should be made to improve indigenous supplies and to find suitable substitutes for such of the commodities as become unavailable.

We have immediate examples in the cases of two large-scale industries in India, like textiles and sugar. The textile trade in India is menaced with shortage of bleaching powder. This is a commodity which could have been produced in abundance in our country if only preparations had been made during the last year or two when the present belligerents were intensively organizing for War.

Secondly, fall in the import of sulphur has vitally affected the sugar industry resulting in an abnormal increase in the price of this important item of food in every day life. Only intensive and extensive research can find a suitable substitute for sulphur for which India is entirely dependent on imports.

Our country, being predominantly agricultural, is importing all the heavy machinery required for its industries, which are now handicapped because of the fall in imports of this machinery. A start should be made in this direction even at this late hour, when foreign competition is eliminated. Such industrial expansion will not only make India self-sufficient, but will also alleviate the suffering of the educated unemployed who could be absorbed in large numbers in the routine as well as the research activities of such enterprises. After more than a Century of British Rule, Ships and Railway Locomotives are not yet constructed in India. Compare this state of things with what obtains in Japan, for instance. Can there be any defence of this disparity?

Scarcity of Chemicals (heavy, fine Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals) is a thing which we are feeling not only in the laboratory but in every day life. This is a class of commodities which we are importing in large quantities from Germany. Our country is not lacking in the raw materials required for the manufacture of most of these substances. Though substantial progress has been made in this direction within the last quarter of a century, more research

is necessary not merely for utilizing to the fullest extent the materials already available in India, but for exploring fresh fields of mineral and agricultural products.

Another aspect of the present crisis, which is equally important, is the scope it gives for the rapid expansion of our export trade, by which we shall be really helping England in the conduct of the War.

*What our Universities can do immediately:*

All our Universities have fairly well-equipped laboratories and workshops for small scale work, and there are sufficient number of well-trained men.

The following items can be easily produced:

(1) *Inorganic Fine Chemicals:*

Permanganate, silver nitrate, magnesium sulphate, alum, table salt, chlorate, bleaching powder and iron salts.

(2) *Organic Chemicals:*

Ether, Chloroform, starch, glucose, Salicylic acid and aspirin, alkaloids such as caffeine and strychnine. Citric and Tartaric acids (Tamarind) Arsenicals, etc,

(3) *Essences, Tinctures and Extracts.*

(4) *Laboratory Chemicals of high purity for analytical control.*

All this can be accomplished only by continued and intensive research. This is the time when the Government should encourage, without stint or delay, scientific researches. And I hope that the Government will adequately finance the Universities.

The Universities in India have to face opposition from two directions: (1) from the direction of those who see in them politics of a kind that they consider dangerous or the seeds of such politics, and (2) from the direction of those who see in them the negation of the perfectly simple life and relapse into primitive sanctities that they consider essential to rescue the world from the wrong direction it had taken and to secure for it a salvation and a millennial peace guaranteed to last to the end of time. I do not think that the political ambitions engendered by education and the more vigorous operation of the moral and intellectual forces in the country are an evil to be forbidden. Nor do I think the material civilization, resting as it does on the operation of man's intellect and the mastery which it increasingly secures over Nature, and the moral solidarity of societies and states which give them strength for offence and defence, though it unfortunately does not obviate violence, is the apple tree that ought to be uprooted if Eden is to be restored.



With these words I once again extend to you the hearty welcome of the Andhra University.

*Press Communique.*

At the opening of the Inter-University Board Session this morning the Andhra Vice-Chancellor in concluding his Welcome Address referred to the letter he received from Government last evening to the effect that the Natural Science College a longfelt vital necessity was included in Part II schemes and eulogised it as one of the two or three great events in the history of the University. The Board received this announcement with loud applause and recorded with acclamation a resolution of felicitations to Andhra University and grateful appreciation of His Excellency's Order.

(Sd.) N. S. SUBBA RAO,

Waltair,

*Chairman,*

15th December 1939.

*Inter-University Board, India.*

**Speech Delivered by Rajakaryapravina, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A.,  
(Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chairman, Inter-University Board, India,  
at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University  
Board, held at Waltair on 15th December, 1939.**

The Chairman said that it was his first and most agreeable duty to thank His Highness the Pro-Chancellor and the genial Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University for their kind welcome and hospitality. He would have liked to stop here, and respecting the healthy precedent set up that the Chairman should make no speech at the meetings of the Board, proceed to the consideration of the Agenda. Out of respect to Dr. Reddy's suggestion, amounting to a command, he would venture on a few observations and suggestions on the work of the Board. He had some title to do so, as he had helped at the First Indian Universities' Conference of 1924 to promote the inauguration of the Board, and had since been Member, Secretary and Chairman of the Board, a combination which was unique for what it was worth, and had attended all the Universities' Conferences, a distinction which was shared only by Sir Akbar Hydari.

The function of the Board had been defined at the Simla Conference, and everybody would admit that this has been efficiently performed in the fourteen years of the Board's existence. The work of the Board was bound to be always *consultative* and *deliberative*, and it could only make *recommendations*. But these would have greater body and greater weight, if the officers of the Board



had more leisure to devote to their work, and he wondered if the time had not come to give the Board, in lieu of its nomadic existence and part-time officers, a permanent habitation and officers who for a specified period, the Chairman for a year and the Secretary for three years would give all their time and thought to the work of the Board. These officers would have to be given leave for the periods by their respective Universities and be paid by the Board. They should be required to travel round the country, and establish contacts with the offices and deliberative bodies of the several Universities, though their headquarters would be fixed. He did not mean to suggest that the headquarters should be Delhi, where every ambitious officer hoped to go before he retired. Bombay was probably better suited, as it would bring the Chairman and the Secretary into contact with the business world which alone could offer suitable avenues of employment for the increasing number of University men and women.

If these suggestions were accepted, the Board could engage itself, in addition to its present work, in intensive investigation of important educational problems of an all-India character. One was the problem of the unemployment of graduates and others who were falling by the way. It could not be solved merely by limitation of admissions, whether arithmetically or by a rise in the standards of admission. They had to think in terms of distributing the increasing numbers among courses suitable to their talents and temperament, and while keeping some away from the Universities by sending them to appropriate Vocational Institutions outside the Universities, distribute those admitted to the Universities among the present bookish or literary courses, and others of a more practical character, which would have to be planned and instituted.

The Board would also have to deal with the problem of elimination of duplication of courses, specially among Universities in close neighbourhood, and this was specially true of expensive courses like those in Medicine, Engineering and Technology. There was no reason why two or three Universities should not arrange for a large measure of co-operation in conducting courses in these subjects, and while providing for adequate facilities, avoid wastage and running of comparatively inefficient courses.

Other subjects which might well engage the attention of the full-time officers of the Board were, among others, the ways and means of imparting instruction in the Universities in the mother-tongue, of establishing greater contact between the Universities and the people at large by extension lectures and by University settlements.

All this would be possible, if the Board had full-time officers and that meant larger resources, which would have to come partly from the Universities and partly from the Government of India. More than the money cost, the need of the hour was the cost in terms of a willingness to use the Board as only the extended

machinery of University administration. That cost would surely be incurred if the time-spirit were recognized as favouring the federal idea. Our own country and the world were called upon to think federally, and the Indian Universities might well set an example by accepting the federal way themselves.

## Resolutions.

I. To consider the details about the setting up of a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress.

(Deferred at the last meeting of the Board:

Resolution II on page 61 of the Annual Report, 1938-39).

(Appendix A.)

Consideration of the matter was postponed.

II. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the desirability of all Indian Universities coming to an agreement as to the syllabus to be prescribed for the pre-Medical Course in Chemistry, Physics and Biology, the standard of passing, etc., with a view to bringing about uniformity in the content of the course and the Intermediate Science Examination leading to the Medical Course.

(Resolution III of the last meeting: Page 61 of the

Annual Report, 1938-39).

(Appendix B).

Resolved that the Universities be invited to give their opinion on the following points in connection with the Pre-Medical Course:

- (i) Whether the Universities are in favour of an I.Sc course including four Science subjects being in itself an adequate Entrance qualification to the Medical course; or
- (ii) Whether they desire an additional pre-Medical course (of about 6 months) after I.Sc.

Resolved further that the Universities be requested to express their opinion as to what the length of the medical courses (5 or 6 years) should be in either case.

III. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the desirability of allowing the migration of medical students from one University to another after passing the University Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

(Resolution VI of the last meeting: Page 61 of the Annual Report, 1938-39).

(Appendix C.)

Resolved that the principle of migration of medical students from one University to another after passing the University Examination in Anatomy and Physiology be accepted.

IV. To consider the information collected from the Universities on the following points in connection with the changes relating to the teaching of Law in the Universities:

- (i) The admission of students who have passed the Intermediate Examination to LL.B. Courses.
- (ii) The total period of study for the LL.B. Degree.
- (iii) The inclusion of subjects like English, Indian Languages, Sociology, etc., for the LL.B. Course.

(Resolution VII of the last meeting: Page 62 of the Annual Report, 1938-39).

(Appendix D.)

### Resolved

- (i) that the admission of students who have passed only the Intermediate Examination to LL.B. Courses is not desirable, and that the possession of a Degree should be the minimum qualification for such admission;
- (ii) that the total period of study for the LL.B. Degree should be two years;
- (iii) that it is not necessary to include subjects like English, Indian Languages, Sociology, etc., for the LL.B. course.

V. To consider the question of (1) instituting an Honours Course in Jurisprudence, and (2) a shorter LL.B. course for such students as have previously passed the Honours course in Jurisprudence.

### UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

**Resolved** that it is not necessary to institute an Honours Course in Jurisprudence.

VI. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the following propositions sent by the Agra University:

- (i) Whether post-graduates should be compelled to make better use of at least one vacation;
- (ii) Whether all post-graduate scientific and economic studies should include a short course in a factory or in a farm or otherwise in contact with industry, commerce or land;
- (iii) Whether all post-graduate students under their teachers should be given greatly increased facilities for visiting factories, research institutions, etc.

(Resolution XIII of the last meeting: Page 63 of the Annual Report, 1938-39.)

(Appendix E.)

### Resolved

- (i) that it is not desirable to introduce compulsion for the purpose;
- (ii) that it is desirable that all post-graduate scientific and economic studies should include a short course in a factory or in a farm or otherwise in contact with industry, commerce or land;
- (iii) that all post-graduate students should be given greatly increased facilities under their teachers for visiting factories, research institutions, etc., and also that the Universities be requested, in this connection, to explore all possibilities for affording facilities to the "Post-graduates" either themselves or by arrangement in other Universities.

VII. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the question of recognition of the Imperial Dairy Institute as a suitable centre for training in dairy research to qualify candidates to submit theses for getting M.Sc. and other degrees from the different Universities and also the question of giving the status of a University course to the I.D.D. Course.

(Resolutions No. XXII and XXIII of the last meeting:

Page 65 of the Annual Report, 1938-39).

(Appendix F.)

**Resolved** that the question of recognition of the Imperial Dairy Institute as a suitable centre for training in dairy research to qualify candidates to submit theses for getting M.Sc. and other degrees from the different Universities be deferred till the facilities at the Institute are adequate for such higher research work and that it is not possible to give the status of a University course to the I.D.D. course.

VIII. To consider the rules framed by the following Universities for the conduct of Inter-University tournaments in the games noted against their names:

Patna	...	Football
Bombay	...	Cricket
The Panjab	...	Athletics

Lucknow	...	Hockey
Allahabad	...	Tennis
Madras	...	Swimming

(Resolution No. XXXIII of the last meeting: Page 67 of the Annual Report, 1938-39.)

(Appendix G.)

**Resolved** that the rules contained in Appendix G regarding the Inter-University Tournaments be circulated to the different Universities with a view to secure uniformity of rules.

**Resolved** further that the Universities alone should run the tournaments.

**Resolved** that the following Sub-Committee meet in Bombay in March, to examine the draft final rules for the purpose of conducting the Inter-University Tournaments with a view to make them uniform as far as possible, and that the rules so revised be circulated to the members of the Board for approval:

1. Pandit Amaranatha Jha;
2. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain;
3. Prof. Qazi Mohammad Husain;
4. Mr. R. P. Masani.

IX. To consider the opinion of the Universities regarding the recognition of lower research degrees of other Universities for purposes of admission to higher research degrees in other Universities.

(Resolution LVII of the last meeting: Page 79 of the Annual Report, 1938-39).

(Appendix H.)

**Resolved** that, in the opinion of the Board, the present practice of considering each case on its merits be accepted.

X. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the desirability of instituting separate degrees in the subject of Political Science.

(Resolution LVIII of the last meeting: Page 71 of the Annual Report, 1938-39).

(Appendix I.)

No action is necessary as most of the Universities have instituted separate degrees in Political Science.

XI. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the note of the Broadcasting Department re: the possibility of colleges and Universities making use of extension lectures and inter-collegiate lectures, on a co-operative basis, arranged by the All-India Radio.

(Res. III passed at the last Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities; page 90 of the Proceedings of Fourth Conference of Indian Universities.)

(Appendix J.)

**Resolved** that it is desirable that the Colleges and Universities should make use of arrangements for extension lectures made by the All-India Radio, and await experience as regards the use of the radio for the purpose of Inter-collegiate lectures on a co-operative basis.

XII. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the desirability of providing special subjects of study suitable for women as alternatives at the Intermediate and Degree courses.

(Res. X. passed at the last Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities, page 92 of the Proceedings of Fourth Conference of Indian Universities.)

(Appendix K.)

**Resolved** that it is desirable to introduce special subjects of study, suitable for women, such as Domestic Science, Music, and other Fine Arts, as optional subjects for the Intermediate, Degree, and Diploma courses.

XIII. To consider the desirability of the Indian Universities taking an increasing interest in the provision of courses for training in the technique of minor industries like bee-keeping.

(Appendix L.)

**Recorded.**

XIV. To consider the question of formulating some procedure of the steps that should be taken in the case of disputes or other causes leading to the expulsion from a University.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

(Appendix M.)

**Resolved** that an expelled student should be given his Migration Certificate with the reasons for his expulsion stated thereon. It shall be competent for other Universities to admit such students, but it shall be obligatory on their

part to make a reference to the University from which the student was expelled and the reply should be taken into consideration before a decision on the matter is arrived at.

A convention should be established that ordinarily a student expelled from one University should not be admitted by another University.

[Note of dissent by the Osmania University was recorded.]

XV. To consider the following resolution passed at the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held at Bombay on February 6th, 1939 :

That the Inter-University Board be asked to examine the position of the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations in relation to the conditions for admission to the Intermediate and degree courses of Indian Universities, and to recommend to all Indian Universities that a common policy be adopted in regard to these examinations.

(Appendix N.)

**Resolved** that the matter contained in Appendix N re: the adoption of a common policy in connection with the admission of students who have passed Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations, be circulated to all the Universities for expression of opinion, and the following sub-committee be formed to consider the opinions collected from the Universities and report thereon :

1. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao ;
2. „ R. P. Masani ;
3. Pandit Amaranatha Jha.

Mr. Sargent expressed his willingness to assist the committee by his presence and opinion. It was also agreed that the Chairman, Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education be requested to attend the meeting of the Committee.

XVI. To consider the following resolutions sent by the University of Mysore :

- (i) That the constitution of the Inter-University Board should include an elected member from each of the Universities;
- (ii) That the Board should approach the Government of India with a request for statutory recognition;
- (iii) That printed copies of the proceedings of the annua



meetings should be supplied free of cost to members of the authorities of Indian Universities;

(iv) That all publications issued under the auspices of the Board should be made available for purchase by members of the authorities of Indian Universities at half the published price.

(i) Not accepted;

~~ii~~ Not accepted;

iii) As twenty copies of each of the publications of the Inter-University Board are sent to the Universities, no further action is necessary.

iv) Resolved that all publications issued under the auspices of the Board should be made available for purchase by members of the authorities of Indian Universities at half the published price.

XVII. To consider the proposition that in view of the fact that other science subjects are included in the Audit and Accounts Service Examination and also that Botany and Zoology are included in the optional subjects for the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service, Indian Police, Senior Forest Service and Provincial Civil Service, it seems fair that Botany and Zoology be included in the optional subjects for the competitive examination for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

(Appendix O.)

**Resolved** that the Federal Public Service Commission be requested to include Botany and Zoology in the optional subjects for the competitive examinations for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

XVIII. To consider the proposition that as the convocation addresses represent the most serious thought, on most serious topics by the most eminent men of the day, it should be preserved and made available in a book-form for the benefit of everybody concerned.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

(Appendix P.)

**Recorded.**

XIX. To consider the proposition that University and College authorities should be requested to afford Science students who are anxious to join the University Training Corps every facility to

do so, so that the times fixed for practical work in the laboratory should not clash with the hours during which drills, parades, etc., are held.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Appendix Q.)

**Resolved** that wherever there is a clash between the hours fixed for University Training Corps and for practical work in the laboratories, steps should be taken by the Universities to remove it.

XX. To consider the following proposition:

“That the question of expansion of University Training Corps be considered again by the Board and that the University Training Corps be the field of recruitment for officers of the Indian Army.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

**Resolved** that it is desirable to provide facilities for expansion of University Training Corps and that the University Training Corps be one of the recognized fields for the recruitment of officers to the Indian Army.

XXI. That it is desirable that there should be as much uniformity as possible in the subjects and courses of study prescribed for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations of all the Indian Universities and that the Universities be invited to submit suggestions for a syllabus being drawn up accordingly.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

**Resolved** that the following sub-Committee be appointed to devise ways and means for securing as much uniformity as possible, in the subjects and courses of study for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations of all the Indian Universities and the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education and that the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education be invited to submit suggestions for a standard syllabus:

1. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.
2. Pandit Amaranatha Jha.
3. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee.
4. Mr. R. P. Massani.

XXII. That it is desirable that the Universities should institute extension courses and give diplomas in subjects such as Econo-

mics and some of its branches, Political Theory, Public Administration, Language and Literature, Art Criticism and History, Civics and Psychology.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

**Resolved** that it is desirable that the Universities should institute extension courses and also give diplomas in subjects like Economics and some of its branches, Political Theory, Public Administration, Language and Literature, Art Criticism and History, Civics and Psychology.

XXIII. That the Universities should recognize the increased need for research in Industrial Psychology and, in particular, in problems, such as industrial output, industrial fatigue and hours of work, and should take steps to provide for carrying on such research.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

**Resolved** that the Universities should recognize the increased need for research in Industrial Psychology and, in particular, of problems such as industrial output, industrial fatigue and hours of work, and should take steps to provide for carrying on such research as an auxiliary to the Department of Experimental Psychology.

XXIV. That it is desirable that a scheme be drawn up for visual instruction in such subjects as are amenable to visual interpretation.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

**Resolved** that it be recommended to the Universities that they should join in a scheme for forming a library of films required for purposes of University Education.

The Board will be prepared to co-operate in any all-India scheme proposed or with any all-India body established for this purpose.

XXV. Provision by Universities in India of a few stipends for advanced students of history with a view to enabling them to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Imperial Record Department for training in the principles and methods of archives administration as well as scientific use of records in original investigations.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Appendix R.)

**Resolved** that it be recommended that a provision of a few stipends for advanced students of history be made by the Universities with a view to enabling them to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Imperial Record Department for training in the principles and methods of archives administration as well as scientific use of records in original investigations.

XXVI. The measures, if any, which can be taken by the Universities in India to assist the adult education movement.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

**Resolved** that the Universities should extend their activities in the field of popular education and for this purpose should appoint permanent tutors to be in charge of particular areas within their jurisdiction, and make a beginning in this direction so far as their funds permit.

XXVII. List of University schemes approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting held in July, 1939.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
(Appendix S.)

**Recorded.**

XXVIII. That in the interest of educational progress in general and the wider propagation of the ideals of new education in particular, the Inter-University Board be requested to undertake the responsibility of publishing research work in education done by the Education Departments of the Indian Universities.

Since the inception of experimental education in this country the want of printing facilities is very badly felt. In Europe and America, such work is undertaken by National Societies and Councils, but in the absence of such an organization it would be advisable for the Board to extend its helping hand in this direction.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

**Resolved** that while it is desirable to undertake the work of publishing the results of research in Education and other subjects carried on in the Indian Universities, the Board is unable to undertake this work for want of funds.

XXIX. To consider the possibility of a uniform practice in communicating the remarks of the examiners on theses submitted for research degrees.

UNIVERSITY OF PUNJAB.  
(Appendix T.)

**Resolved** that the reports of examiners should not be permitted to be used as testimonials.

**Resolved** further that the part which may be of help to the students for correcting defects in the thesis may be communicated to them.

XXX. To Consider the question: in what way and to what extent the Inter-University Board can help in the arrangements for the exchange of professors and other teachers between different Indian Universities.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

**Resolved** that in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to arrange for the exchange of Professors and other teachers between different Indian Universities; but as it has not been so far found practicable, the Board requests the Universities to reconsider this question.

XXXI. To consider the proposition that a course of University Extension Lectures may be organized at the commencement of every academic year, presenting to the students and the junior practitioners a general outline of the origin and growth of Medicine with special reference to and a detailed discussion of, the various epochs of Indian Civilization and their contribution to the knowledge of the science and art of Medicine, as well as the changing methods of affording medical relief or fighting epidemics.

#### ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

(Appendix U.)

**Resolved** that the Universities be requested to give their opinion on the proposition that a course of University Extension Lectures should be organized at the commencement of every academic year, presenting to the students and the junior practitioners a general outline of the origin and growth of Medicine with special reference to and a detailed discussion of, the various epochs of Indian Civilization and their contribution to the knowledge of the science and art of Medicine, as well as the changing methods of affording medical relief or fighting epidemics.

XXXII. To consider the request of the Registrar, Rangoon University, in connection with the renewal of membership of the Rangoon University on the Inter-University Board.

(Appendix V.)

**Resolved** that the request of the Registrar, University of Rangoon, for the renewal of membership of the Rangoon University on the Inter-University Board be accepted.

XXXIII. Election of a representative of the Universities in place of Dr. J. C. Ghosh who resigned his membership of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as he is now an ex-officio member of the Board.

**Resolved** unanimously that Dr. Birbal Sahni be elected as a representative of the Universities on the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in place of Dr. J. C. Ghosh.

XXXIV. Appointment of the Secretary of the Inter-University Board from 1st. April, 1940.

**Resolved** that Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M. A. (Cantab.), be reappointed as the Secretary of the Inter-University Board for two years from 1st. April, 1940.

XXXV. Appointment of Auditors for 1940.

**Resolved** that Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Cawnpore be re-appointed as Auditors for 1940 on the usual remuneration.

XXXVI. Election of Chairman for the year 1940-41.

**Resolved** that Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, be elected Chairman for the year 1940-41.

XXXVII. Consideration of the Budget for 1940.

(Permission is requested to utilize the allotment towards T. A. to representatives either in December 1939 or during 1940 and that the Secretary be authorized to pay the travelling allowance to representatives for this meeting out of the present budget.)

(Appendix W.)

**Resolved** that the Budget Estimates for 1940 be approved with a provision of Rs. 6,500 on T. A. to Representatives.

Permission be granted to the Secretary to utilize the allotment towards T. A. to Representatives either in December 1939 or during 1940, and that the Secretary be authorized to pay the travelling allowance to representatives for this meeting out of the present budget.

It was recorded that if the inviting University allows hospitality to the members and the Secretary, no halting allowance need be paid for the days of their stay.

The daily allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 for the days of the journey (if the journey exceeds 8 hours, a day's allowance may be granted) from their University centres

to the place of the meeting will be paid to the members and the Secretary.

XXXVIII. Consideration of the venue of next meeting of the Inter-University Board.

**Resolved** that the invitation of the University of Travancore be accepted, and that the next meeting of the Inter-University Board be held at Trivandrum.

XXXIX. The desirability of fixing a minimum qualification required for admission to the Training in Librarianship.

FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER  
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Appendix X.)

**Resolved** that the Universities which have the Diploma Courses in Librarianship be requested to supply information about the minimum qualification required for admission to the training in Librarianship and the syllabuses required for the Diploma, etc., and the Secretary of the Inter-University Board be asked to place this information before the Sub-Committee which meets in Bombay to consider the syllabuses, etc., of Matriculation Examination.

XL. **Resolved** that Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao be thanked for his services as Chairman of the Inter-University Board for 1939-40.

XLI. **Resolved** that Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, and other authorities of the Andhra University be thanked for their hospitality and arrangements made for reception of the members of the Inter-University Board.

XLII. **Resolved** that the Maharaja of Jeypore, Pro-Chancellor Andhra University, be thanked for his generous hospitality to the members of the Inter-University Board.

N. K. SIDHANTA,  
*Secretary.*

N. S. SUBBA RAO,  
*Chairman.*

## APPENDIX A.

### **Desirability of forming a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress.**

#### *Resolution No. I of 1939.*

Resolved that while the Inter-University Board is in favour of setting up a National Committee on an Inter-University basis for electing delegates to the International Historical Congress, it defers consideration of the details till next year with a view to obtaining further information regarding the Indian Historical Association and other similar associations.

*I. Copy of letter No. I.H.A. 43/38 dated 4th June, 1938, From Rev. H. Heras, S. J., Secretary, Executive Committee, Indian Historical Association, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"A few Professors and lovers of Indian History, invited by Prof. Harold Temperley, Cambridge University, President of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, met at Lahore last December, on the occasion of the meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission and decided to found an *Indian Historical Association* to promote the interests of Indian History and its study in our country and even abroad, and to co-operate with the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

2. Accordingly some other Professors and scholars were invited to form a Constituent Committee in order to found this Association on solid and permanent basis. These Professors and scholars were selected in such a way as to have all the Universities represented in our Committee. Nevertheless I regret that not all those who were invited have replied. Thus, to our regret, a few Universities are not as yet represented in our Committee.

3. This Constituent Committee is constituted as follows:—

Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Madras.

Dr. A. S. Altekar, Benares.

Prof. J. F. Bruce, Lahore.

Prof. P. K. Gode, Poona.

Rev. H. Heras, S. J., Bombay.

Dr. G. R. Hunter, Jubbulpore.

Dr. Balkrishna, Kolhapur.



Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerjee, Lucknow.

Prof. H. Narain, Nagpur.

Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, Benares.

Dr. K. N. Sita Ram, Lahore.

Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, Madras.

Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya, Waltair.

Dr. K. N. Venkatasubba Sastri, Mysore.

Dr. Surendranath Sen, Calcutta.

Prof. H. K. Sherwani, Hyderabad—Dn.

Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasachari, Annamalaiagar.

Prof. J. Denis Ward, Lahore.

Prof. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Trivandrum.

Besides a small Executive Committee was elected composed of Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerjee and Rev. H. Heras, the last acting as its Secretary.

4. I have the honour to inform you that this Constituent Committee have already nominated Prof. H. K. Sherwani and Rev. H. Heras to represent India at the VIII International Congress of Historical Sciences to be held at Zurich next August. At present the Executive Committee is busy framing the "Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Indian Historical Association," which once approved I shall have the honour to forward to you.

5. Knowing that Prof. H. Temperley had invited the Indian Universities to found such an Association, and having heard that this invitation has been placed before the Inter-University Board, I considered it expedient to inform you of the foundation of the Indian Historical Association."

—

*II. Copy of letter dated 27th April, 1939, from the Assistant Secretary, Indian History Congress, Allahabad, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"Many thanks for your letter No. 254 of 24th April. I am glad to know that the Inter-University Board has decided to form a National Committee for History. The last Indian History Congress had sent up a Committee, which is fairly representative, to be the Executive of the Indian History Congress. The Indian History Congress is open to all scholars of Indian History, and its constitution provided for a permanent organisation. The fact that all the Universities, Government of India, Provincial Governments and

Local or Provincial Historical Associations were represented in the Congress, gives it a national character. The last Congress did not take up the matter of setting up a separate "National Committee," apart from its own Executive, as it did not arise. If, however, the Board has something else in view, I shall be glad to place it before the Committee and do the needful.

So far as I am aware there is no other All-India Association than the India History Congress. There are local and provincial associations and if you need I may communicate their names to you. I feel that the Indian History Congress should be asked to nominate delegates to the International Historical Congress which procedure will prevent inconvenience and local jealousies.

The office of the Indian History Congress is in Allahabad and I shall be glad to do all I can in the matter."

**Members of the Executive Committee of the Indian History Congress :**

Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar	... <i>President</i>
Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar	... <i>Vice-President</i>
Prof. D. V. Potdar	... ..
Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan	... <i>General Secretary</i>
Dr. Surendra Nath Sen	... <i>Local Joint Secretary</i>
Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad	... <i>Assistant Secretary</i>
Prof. Sri Ram Sharma	... <i>Treasurer</i>
Dr. R. C. Majumdar	... <i>Member</i>
Prof. Mohd. Habib	... ..
Principal Sita Ram Kohli	.. ..
Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari	... ..
Rev. Father H. Heras	... ..
Prof. S. V. Puntambekar	... ..
Prof. H. K. Sherwani	... ..

## APPENDIX B.

### Desirability of some Degree of Uniformity in the Pre-Medical Courses of Study in Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

*Resolution No. III of 1939.*

**Resolved** that the opinion of the Universities be invited on the desirability of all Indian Universities coming to an agreement as to the syllabus to be prescribed for the Pre-Medical Course in Chemistry, Physics and Biology, the standard of passing, etc., with a view to bringing about uniformity in the content of the course and the standard of the Intermediate Science Examination leading to the Medical Course.

#### Summary of Replies Received.

**Agra.**—The drafting of courses leading to admission to the Medical Courses is the concern of the Intermediate Board rather than that of the University and the proposal in question might, therefore, be considered by the Intermediate Board.

**Aligarh.**—The Chairmen of the Science Departments in this University agree in general with the letter of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service re the desirability of some degree of uniformity in the pre-Medical Course of Study in Chemistry, Physics and Biology. It is felt that in the light of the letter of the Director-General, the Inter-University Board should frame a general suitable course for the pre-Medical Courses of Study in the above subjects and the Indian Universities be requested to modify accordingly their present syllabuses in these subjects.

**Allahabad.**—This University cannot offer any opinion as it does not hold the Intermediate Examination.

**Andhra.**—This University entirely agrees as to the desirability of uniformity in these subjects and would welcome such introduction.

**Bombay.**—In the opinion of this University it is desirable that there should be as much uniformity as possible in the content of the course and the standard of the Intermediate Science Examination leading to the medical course.

**Calcutta.**—The University generally approves of the scheme.

**Delhi.**—This University has provided pre-medical courses of study in Chemistry, Physics and Biology as follows:

- (i) Physics (including Mathematics)—Mathematics, Mechanics, Heat and Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.
- (ii) Chemistry—Inorganic and Organic.
- (iii) Biology—Botany and Zoology.

There is a practical Examination in each case.

**Lucknow.**—The Academic Council accepted the recommendations regarding the Pre-Medical Test being a qualifying examination in addition to being a competitive Test in future, the minimum pass standard being 40 per cent. marks and accordingly the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., and other bodies whose examinations are recognised by the University for admission to the Pre-Medical Test have been requested to introduce a separate medical students' group at the Intermediate stage; and failing this to introduce an additional paper in Organic Chemistry with more emphasis on the practical examination. The Secretary, Medical Council of India, has also been informed that the Visitors of the Medical Council will be welcomed to see the Pre-Medical Text which is held every year in the University in July.

**Madras.**—Recorded.

**Mysore.**—The University accept the following opinion of the Board of Studies in Medicine:

"The Pre-Medical course for our University is a continuation of the I.Sc. course and the syllabuses of the courses are framed having in view the later needs of the medical student avoiding portions that have been taught in the I.Sc. class. The present standard compares very favourably with the standards of the Universities in the Western Countries and is advantageous for the student desirous of going abroad for higher studies. A few additions may be made here and there in some of the subjects.

"Resolved that the present syllabuses be allowed to remain and that uniformity will tend to much overlapping in the I.Sc. syllabi.

**Nagpur.**—The University considers such agreement desirable.

**Osmania.**—The Faculty of Medicine is in favour of having uniformity both in the syllabus and the standard of passing which would ensure eligibility for admission to the medical course of any University.

**Patna.**—The University has framed a syllabus in Biology for the I.Sc. examination which is likely to satisfy the needs of the Medical student and the University will follow, after due consideration, the syllabuses in Physics and Chemistry which the All-India Medical Council may suggest.

**Travancore.**—Though there is no Faculty of Medicine here, this University is willing to adjust the syllabuses in Physics, Chemistry and Biology for the Intermediate Course to the agreed standards that may be prescribed by other Universities for the Medical course.

## APPENDIX C.

### Migration of Medical Students from one University to Another.

*Resolution No. IV of 1939:*

**Resolved** that the Universities in India be requested to forward the opinion of their Medical Faculty on the desirability of allowing the migration of medical students from one University to another after passing the University Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

### Summary of Replies Received:

**Calcutta.**—Under the present regulations there is no legal bar to such migration. Equivalence is recognized on the facts of such application.

**Madras.**—The following resolution has been referred to the Faculty of Medicine for remarks: "There is provision in the Regulations for the admission of such students provided the Syndicate is satisfied with the equivalence of examination passed by the candidates."

**Mysore.**—It is desirable on a basis of reciprocity.

**Nagpur.**—This University has no Medical Faculty.

**Osmania.**—The Faculty of Medicine agrees with the resolution.

## APPENDIX D.

### Teaching of Law in the Universities.

*Resolution No. VII of 1939:*

**Resolved.**—that the Universities be requested to express their opinion on the following points:

- (i) The admission of students who have passed the Intermediate Examination to LL.B. Courses.
- (ii) The total period of study for the LL.B. Degree.
- (iii) The inclusion of subjects like English, Indian Languages, Sociology, etc., for the LL.B. Course.

—

#### *Summary of Replies Received:*

**Allahabad.**—(i) This University is not in favour of throwing open the Law course to students who have passed the Intermediate examination as, in the opinion of the University, such students do not possess the necessary intellectual equipment to undertake legal studies.

(ii) This University is not in favour of extending the duration of the LL.B. course from two to three years. It favours the retention of the *status quo*.

(iii) The syllabus for the LL.B. previous and Final Examinations is already heavy and, in the opinion of this University, no useful purpose will be served by the inclusion of subjects like English and Indian Languages which are already prescribed for the B.A. Examination.

**Bombay.**—

In this University students who have passed the Intermediate Examination are admitted to the LL.B. course, that the total period of study for the said course is two years and that General English and Precis-writing have been included among the subjects of the 1st LL.B. Examination under the revised course.

**Calcutta.**—

(i) No.

(ii) 3 years if M.A. and Law combination is allowed.

(iii) No.

**Madras.—** The opinion of the Board of Studies in Law of this University is against the changes contemplated in the resolution.

**Mysore.—** There is no Law Course in this University.

**Nagpur.—** (i) The University is not in favour of lowering the present standard of general education required for admission to the LL.B. Course.

(ii) The University considers that where practicable, it would be better to establish a whole time Law College with a whole time staff rather than to prolong the duration of the Law Course under the existing conditions.

(iii) Generally speaking, the University is opposed to the proposal. Students desiring to choose the profession of Law can study these subjects for their B.A. Examination even under the present arrangements. Study of Constitutional Law may, however, be given more prominence in the syllabuses for Political Science.

**Osmania.—** The Senate of the University has decided that the teaching of Law should be taken up after B.A. The question of the period of study etc., is under the consideration of the Faculty.

**Travancore.—** The matter is being referred to the Faculty of Law.

## APPENDIX E.

### Utilization of the Long Vacation by Post-graduates in a better way.

*Resolution No. XIII of 1939.*

**Resolved.**—that the Agra University be requested to send a note explaining the following propositions and the note be circulated to all the Universities for expression of opinion; that the Allahabad University also be requested to send a note if possible.

- (i) whether post-graduates should be compelled to make better use of at least one vacation;
- (ii) whether all post-graduate scientific and economic studies should include a short course in a factory or in a farm or otherwise in contact with industry, commerce or land;
- (iii) whether all post-graduate students under their teachers should be given greatly increased facilities for visiting factories, research institutions, etc., as suggested in this University's Report on Research of Economic Value, 1938.

#### *Summary of Replies Received:*

#### **Remarks by the Professor of Physics:**

**Annamalai.**—The idea underlying the scheme seems to be good, particularly for those research scholars who are working in the applied sciences. Work in a factory or mill enlarges the outlook of the average research student and helps him to gather up the various strings between science and industry. In Great Britain, ordinary Engineering students of the University are permitted to work in large electrical concerns during vacation time.

It is, however, doubtful how far the scheme will succeed in India. Where are the big commercial factories and workshops which are willing to place their resources at the disposal of the vacation students? Even the delegates of the Indian Science Congress are refused admission to the important sections of the factories which they visit during the annual sessions of the Congress.

If the Universities are able to arrange for such vacation work it will certainly be of advantage to the research students. The Inter-University Board may be requested to prepare a list of the Industrial concerns (working in India) which are willing to take up research scholars as vacation workers. The lists may be sent round to the Universities who may take advantage of the offers (if any).



### **Remarks by the Professor of Chemistry:**

It is desirable and necessary that our Post-graduates and Honours students have a short course in some factory or farm during vacations. Especially in scientific subjects more can be learnt by actually seeing large-scale operations than by reading or listening to lectures. The difficulties in putting this desirable idea into practice, are, however, very great. Unless we can get the co-operation of factories in full, this work in a factory will become a farce. Even for ordinary visits, the factories in India exclude visitors from places where operations which are of real interest and importance are being carried out.

Before anything by way of inclusion as part of a course is done the willingness of various industries in each locality or of various farms to provide the necessary facility for training must be obtained.

Firms like the Imperial Chemical Industries and the General Electric Company take on Under-graduates and Post-graduates for training during vacations and ultimately absorb them in their staff. Firms in India are of a different type.

### **Remarks by the Professor of Botany:**

It would indeed be very useful if the Post-graduate students are made to undergo training in some practical aspect of Botany during the long vacation. Genetics of crop plants, and the practical side of it would be a very useful course to get training in. And the Agricultural Research Institute, would, I feel sure, not grudge giving our students the necessary help. Unfortunately the long vacation falls at a time when no major age operation is in progress. But the Christmas vacation and a portion of the early summer vacation can be utilized with full advantage. I would greatly welcome a move in this direction.

**Travancore.**—The proposal of the Agra University is very sound in principle and should be supported. As observed by the Principal of the Agra College, the principle alone need engage the attention of the Inter-University Board while each University will have to tackle the problem according to its own resources and the conveniences available. In this University so far as Science courses are concerned there are Post-graduate students only for research and the question of affording facilities to other Research Students to get them into touch with the applications of their branch of science in life is being considered.

### **Explanatory Note sent by the Agra University.**

I. In April 1938, the Executive Council of Agra University invited the Inter-University Board to consider whether and how post-graduates should be compelled and encouraged to make better use of their summer vacations: in explanation of this a copy of the 'Faculty of Science's report on Research of Economic Value was sent to the Inter-University Board.'

In February 1939, the Inter-University Board asked the Agra University for an explanatory note.

II. It is a little difficult to understand what kind of note is desired or what purpose it could serve. The present position is very simple and very unsatisfactory. Whereas in other countries University students occupy the long summer vacation in a variety of ways, either in educational travel, industrial or agricultural work, social service or other ways, yet in India alone it is the universally accepted practice for students to sit idle at home. To remedy this state of affairs will require "educating the educators" with a change in the public outlook and is therefore just such a task as the Inter-University Board is the proper body to undertake.

III. General suggestion as to the ways in which this could be done has already been made. It is proposed that a start should be made with post-graduate students and that they might be brought into contact with industry, commerce or the land in ways which would vary according to local conditions.

IV. More detailed proposals would be quite out of place for two reasons. Firstly, because no one person could draft suggestions that would be useful to all Universities, and secondly because it will be for each University, and perhaps for each college, to accept the general principle and then propose its own scheme for applying it according to local conditions.

V. It is, therefore, suggested that the first step for the Inter-University Board to do is to deplore, in strong terms, the terrible waste of time by which under present conditions students in India (probably alone among the students of the World) sit idle during three months every year, and to challenge the several universities to put an end to this state of affairs, beginning with post-graduates.

(Sd.) H. KRALL,

*Principal,*

*Agra College.*

**Note by the University of Allahabad on the utilization of the long vacation by post-graduates in a better way.**

The Universities close for the long vacation during the summer months. In Allahabad the duration of the long vacation is from April 24 to July 17. There is a feeling in some circles that students should be compelled to make better use of at least one long vacation.

The proposition raises the question whether compulsion or freedom should be the guiding principle. Freedom, in the past, has not brought the desired results, hence the swing of the pendulum to compulsion. A midway position would be to mobilize persuasion

more powerfully. It is felt, however, that if left to themselves, students will not be able to utilize, in the most paying way, their energies. They will have to be given some preparatory training to enable them to get this result. A Training College for the preparation of such workers with a well thought out plan of such work, and a staff of qualified instructors would perhaps be a prior necessity. At the same time, the University concerned will have to decide about the field of its extension work—rural uplift or adult education or anything else—before students could be pushed into such work.

Another suggestion which aims at making the studies of post-graduates more useful is that all post-graduate scientific and economic studies should include a short course in a factory or in a farm or otherwise in contact with industry, commerce or land.

This proposition appears to be highly desirable but there will be various practical difficulties in the way. Perhaps with mutual agreement with institutions, managers of factories and other concerns, some kind of working arrangements may be arrived at. This could not be made compulsory for all the Science subjects, e.g., Mathematics and Zoology.

Another suggestion that can be made in this connection is that all post-graduate students under their teachers should be given greatly increased facilities for visiting factories, research institutions etc. This would appear to be generally desirable in the case of post-graduates pursuing a Science or Economics course but to the teaching of Economics it is most vital. The Students and Staff need to keep in touch with the actualities and conditions of work in industrial establishments.

## APPENDIX F.

### Imperial Dairy Diploma Course.

*Res. No. XXII of 1939:*

**Resolved** that the Government of India be requested for further information regarding the facilities available at the Imperial Dairy Institute and the information, when obtained, be circulated to Indian Universities.

*Res. No. XXIII of 1939:*

**Resolved** that the Government of India be requested for further information regarding the I. D. D. Course, and the information, when obtained, be circulated to Indian Universities.

(*Note:—*Copies of the pamphlets re the Courses of Study etc., at the Imperial Dairy Institute were supplied to universities.)

### *Summary of Replies Received:*

**Bombay.**—The Syndicate will be prepared to recognize the Imperial Dairy Institute as a suitable centre for training in dairy research for getting post-graduate degrees of this University, provided that steps are taken by Government to get the Institute included within the territorial jurisdiction of the Bombay University, but that this University is not prepared to give the status of a degree course to the I. D. D. Course.

**Lucknow.**—The University cannot consider the resolution referred to above under the Lucknow University Act.

**Madras.**—No general recognition is granted to Institutes for preparing candidates for the M.Sc. Degree Examinations of this University, but each application is registered individually. Application for registration for the M.Sc. Degree from candidates working in the Institute will be approved and recognized by the University provided they otherwise satisfy the regulations of this University.

**Myosre.**—

(i) Not possible at present to offer such recognition.

(ii) The University has no opinion to offer.

**Nagpur.**—The Academic Council has resolved to refer the resolutions to the Faculty of Agriculture for opinion.

**Osmania.**—The Faculty of Science has decided that the theses cannot be accepted for the M.Sc. degree of the University, as there are six papers for the M.Sc. degree in addition to the theses; and consequently the Imperial Dairy Institute cannot be recognized as a centre for training in dairy research.

**Travancore.**—

- (i) First research degrees of this University could be given only on the results of work carried out in this University. The award of a second degree in research to candidates who have obtained a first degree in research, could be made on the merits of work carried out in any approved institution within or outside the jurisdiction of this University. The question of recognition of the Imperial Dairy Institute could be considered on the merits of the case as and when an application is received.
- (ii) Admission to the I. D. D. Course is open to people who have passed only the School Final Examination and in exceptional cases, even this minimum qualification is waived. Further it is only a two-year course. This University is not, therefore, in favour of recognizing the I. D. D. Course as equivalent to the Degree Course in this University.

## APPENDIX G.

### Rules for the conduct of Inter-University Tournament

*Resolution No. XXXIII of 1939:*

**Resolved** that the following Universities be requested to frame rules for the conduct of Inter-University tournaments in the games noted against their names:

Patna	...	Football
Bombay	...	Cricket
Punjab	...	Athletics
Lucknow	...	Hockey
Allahabad	...	Tennis
Madras	...	Swimming.

#### **Allahabad.**—1

*Rules for the conduct of Inter-University Tennis Tournament.*

1. The Inter-University Tennis Tournament will be held at Allahabad during either December or January. The exact dates will be announced later after consultation with the All-India Lawn Tennis Association so that the dates may not clash with those already fixed for any major tournaments.

2. The Tournament will be on the Davis Cup lines, i.e., each rubber consisting of one Doubles match and four Singles (only two players representing each University in Singles, but making a total of four matches by playing against each player in turn). The number of players representing a University shall not be less than two and not more than four.

3. The Allahabad University will make suitable arrangements for the lodging of the teams entering the tournament. For teams which so desire, arrangements for board on moderate charges will exist on the premises.

4. The Tournament shall be open only to those students who are *bona fide* students on the rolls of any University, or some recognized college affiliated to a University. A certificate to this effect, signed by the Head of the Institutions will be required.

5. It is particularly desirable that some responsible member of the staff of the competing University should accompany the team.

6. Universities desirous of taking part in the Tournament should inform the Secretary (or the Tennis President) of the Athletic Association, Allahabad University, accordingly by the 1st of October at the latest.

7. The draw will take place in the second week of October. Universities are requested to send in the names of their likely players early to facilitate the seeding out of teams.

**Bombay.—***Rules for the conduct of Inter-University Cricket Tournament:*

(The Bombay University have approved of the following Rules Governing Inter-University Cricket Championship passed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India.)

1. The Competition shall be called the Inter-University Cricket Championship of India and shall be open to teams representing the statutory Universities in British India and the Indian States.

The entrance fee for each competing team shall be Rs. 50.

2. For the purpose of this Competition the Universities shall be divided into four Zones as under:—

<i>East</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>
Benares	Nagpur	Punjab	Osmania
Calcutta	Allahabad	Delhi	Madras
Dacca	Bombay	Aligarh	Mysore
Patna	Lucknow	Agra	Annamalai Andhra

3 The Competition shall be conducted by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, who shall appoint two Sub-Committees for the purpose. (1) A General Sub-Committee and (2) a Local Zone Sub-Committee. These shall be constituted as follows:—

The General Sub-Committee shall be composed of representatives of the local zone sub-committee selected as follows and one representative of the Board of Control making together the total strength of five members. Each University will represent the Local Zone Committee on the General Sub-Committee by annual rotation. The General Sub-Committee shall elect its own chairman.

Local Zone Sub-Committee:—Each zone shall have a local zone Sub-Committee composed of one representative of each University in the Zone. The Chairmanship of the Local Zone Committee shall go to the representatives of the Universities in the Zone by rotation every year.

4. The Competition shall be played for between the 15th October and the 15th January each season and the final match shall always be played at Bombay. The dates and venues of the Semi-finals and the date of the final shall be fixed by the General Sub-Committee in consultation with the Zone Sub-Committees concerned.

N. B.—“Date or dates mean the starting day only.” The rule observed by the Board regarding Matting wickets shall be followed.

5. Entries for the competition shall close on the first Monday in October each year.

6. The draw for the competition shall, from and after 1940, be arranged by the General Sub-Committee as soon after the closing of the entries as possible.

7. Matches shall be played according to the M. C. C. rules in force at the time the competition begins each year except with regard to unfinished matches as provided for in Rule 8.

8. All matches shall be of three days' duration and the final match shall be played to a finish. In the event of a match being unfinished, the result shall be determined by the result of the first innings. If however, the first innings of each side be not completed within three days, the match shall be continued till both sides have completed one innings each.

9. Hours of play shall be :

6 hours each day in three days matches

5½ hours each day in the final.

10. (a) Each University shall bear the travelling expenses of its own team, which shall include board and lodging and other incidental expenses of the team. The Home University shall bear all expenses of ground, enclosure and equipment, lunches and teas. If there is a gate, the actual expenses of the match shall be deducted and the balance shall be equally divided between the competing teams. The travelling expenses of the members of each local zone committee shall be borne by the respective Universities represented on the zone committee, each University paying the expenses of its own representative.

(b) Duke and Sons' No. 4 Balls will be used for all matches. Each University will supply the balls for the match.

11. The University in whose area matches are played shall arrange for umpires from a Panel of Umpires from the local Association and from the Board of Control where there is none.

12. Should any question arise under these Rules or should the qualification of any cricketer be in doubt, it shall be left to the decision of the Board of Control which shall be final.

### *Qualification Rules.*

1. Each University entering for the competition shall submit to the Board of Control for Cricket in India a list of cricketers who, it is anticipated, will play for the University in the current season. The following particulars in the case of each cricketer must be submitted.

Name

Date and place of birth

College



Joined on  
 Previous College and University  
 Passed Matriculation or equivalent  
 School leaving Examination on

The correctness of the details shall be certified by the Registrar of each University. The list should reach the office of the Board at least seven days before a University plays its first match in the competition of the year. The Board shall circulate the above details to all Universities.

2. No cricketer shall play for more than one University in the course of a single competition. Any University infringing this rule will be disqualified for one year, while the player concerned will be disqualified for two years.
3. A cricketer representing a University must be a *bona fide* student of the College or Collegiate institution belonging to the University regularly attending classes leading to a University Examination. No student shall be eligible to represent his University for more than 10 years from the date of his Matriculation provided that student in the Intermediate course shall not be eligible to represent his University for more than 4 years from the date of his matriculation or its equivalent.
4. Subject to Rule 2, a cricketer leaving one University and joining another shall be eligible to play for the latter University provided he has been admitted before the University has played its first match in the year's competition.

#### **Lucknow :**

##### *Rules for the Conduct of Inter-University Hockey Tournament:*

1. There should be an Inter-University Hockey Board. Membership to this Board should be open to all Universities in India.
2. Membership fee of this Board should be Rs. 25 per annum per University. No extra fee should be charged for the Jaffar Memorial Inter-University Hockey Tournament and all members of this Board are eligible to compete for this tournament.
3. The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation should be an *ex-officio* member of this Board.
4. Players for the University team shall be chosen from among the students on the rolls of the University or an institution affiliated to it provided (i) the student

has passed the Matriculation examination or an examination recognized as equivalent to it by the University for which the student wants to play. (ii) the student has not stayed in the Intermediate classes for not more than four years, in the degree classes for not more than three years, in the M. A. and M. Sc., for more than three years, in professional classes except the medical for a further period of three years and in the M. B. B. S. class (Medical degree) has not stayed for more than six years. (iii) Notwithstanding anything in clause (ii) the maximum period of eligibility during which a student can be allowed to represent the University is ten years from the date he joins the University.

5. It was decided that present holding of the preliminary rounds of the Universities in the following zones

<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>South.</i>
Allahabad	Bombay	Agra	Andhra
Benares	Nagpur	Aligarh	Annamalai
Calcutta	Osmania	Delhi	Madras
Dacca		Punjab	Mysore
Patna			
Lucknow			

be approved and inter-zonal matches be played at one centre. This centre should be chosen by rotation from among the Universities.

#### **Madras :**

##### *Rules for the Conduct of Inter-University Swimming Tournament:*

1. The tournaments shall be conducted under the auspices of the Inter-University Board, India.
2. The Inter-University Board shall constitute a Committee, for a period of three years at a time, which will be responsible for the conduct of the tournament. The Committee shall consist of five representatives from Universities who shall be nominated by the Inter-University Board from among the persons nominated by each University, and three other persons who are or had been attached to some swimming clubs in India or in England who shall be nominated to the Board. The Secretary of the Inter-University Board shall be the *ex-officio* Secretary. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman.

The Committee shall meet once a year in August or September and shall arrange for the conduct of the tournaments.

4. Each competing University shall pay an entrance fee of Rs. 50.
5. The tournaments shall be conducted every year between the 15th October and 15th January at such University centres where there are facilities. The centres should be decided upon in advance by the Committee after due investigation.
6. The Universities shall be allocated to four zones, *viz.*, East, Central, North and South. The Committee at its first meeting shall make the allocation taking into consideration the places where the participating Universities are situated. The winners in the Zones shall be eligible to compete for the Finals.
7. Each University shall bear the travelling expenses of its own teams, which shall include boarding and lodging and other incidental expenses.
8. The University in whose area the tournament is conducted shall arrange for the place of the tournament and also the officials to conduct the tournament.
9. Each University entering the tournament shall submit to the Committee before the 15th October a list of the competitors with the undermentioned particulars :
  1. Name.
  2. Date and place of birth.
  3. Class and name of College studying in.
10. A competitor representing a University should be a *bona fide* student of a college or collegiate institution belonging to the University and should be regularly attending classes leading to a University Examination.
11. Each student entering the competition shall make a declaration in writing that he is free from any disease and that he takes part in the tournament out of his own free will.
12. No competitor shall represent more than one University in the course of a single competition.
13. No competitor shall enter for more than three items for a tournament.
14. The successful competitors and the runners-up in the various events of the tournament shall be given certificates of merit signed by the Secretary of the Committee.
15. No other prize in the form of money, articles or medals etc., should be awarded.

16. These laws can be amended or supplemented by the Committee after one year in order to remove any difficulties that might arise.
17. The Tournaments shall be conducted in any or all of the following events:—

(a) Free Style Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres  
 150 yards  
 220 yards or 200 metres  
 300 yards or 300 metres  
 440 yards or 400 metres  
 500 yards or 500 metres  
 880 yards or 800 metres  
 1,000 yards or 1,000 metres  
 1,500 metres  
 1 mile.

(b) Back-Stroke Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres  
 150 yards  
 220 yards or 200 metres  
 440 yards or 400 metres

(c) Breast-Stroke Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres  
 220 yards or 200 metres  
 440 yards or 400 metres  
 500 metres.

*Swimming Laws:*

18. For all races there shall be a starter, a referee, and not less than two judges and three time-keepers.
- (a) The starter shall have full control of the competitors until the signal to start is given, and before starting the Race the starter must satisfy himself that all the other officials are in their places.
- (b) The judges shall have jurisdiction over the competitors immediately the signal to start has been given, and they shall decide the winner and the placings of those competing.
- (c) The Referee shall give a decision on any point where the opinion of the Judges may differ.
- (d) The Time-keepers shall take the time of the Race.

19. The start in all races shall be made with a dive except in Back-Stroke races.
20. The number of preliminary heats shall be determined according to the number of competitors and the width of the swimming course. In every case the first and second in each heat and the fastest third in any heat, shall be entitled to compete in the next round or in the Final as the case may be.
21. The starter must explain to each competitor before the race (a) the word of preparation and signal or word which will be given by him to start the race, (b) the distance to be covered and where the race will terminate, (c) if in open water, the objects to be rounded and in what manner.

Competitors starting before the signal is given are liable to be disqualified, unless they return to the same place from which they started and restart. A competitor whose feet have lost touch with the ground before the signal to start is given, shall be deemed to have started before the signal.

22. The number of competitors starting in any heat should be determined by the width of the water space at each end free from steps or other obstruction.

With a clear space of from—

15 to 24 feet, Four	should be allowed to start
25 to 29 feet, Five	„ „
30 to 35 feet, Six	„ „
36 to 41 feet, Seven	„ „
42 to 48 feet, Eight	„ „

*Note:—*Owing to the difficulty in judging, it is not desirable to start more than eight in any heat in distances under 300 yards.

23. The end walls of the bath must be built perpendicular to the bottom, and so constructed that the competitors can push off with their hands or feet in turning. The starting platform shall not exceed 2' 6" in height from the level of water; or, when in open water, not exceed 5', but in either case the height must not be less than 30 centimetres.
24. For competitions in still water the course shall be marked off distinctly, and be easily visible at right angles, and if the finish is not at the end of the course, the same must be at a firmly fixed pole and marked so that it can be easily seen by the competitors.

25. Obstructing another competitor by fouling, jostling, swimming across or otherwise, shall disqualify the offender. Should a foul endanger the chance of success of a competitor, the judges shall have the power to allow him to compete in the next round, or should the foul occur in the final, they may order it to be re-swum. When turning, swimmers must touch the end of the bath or course with one or both hands. Standing on the bottom during a race shall not disqualify a competitor, but he must not walk. A competitor "swimming over" must cover the whole distance to qualify as winner.

26. Competitors should not leave the finishing point in any race until the judges have placed the winners.

When the finishing point is other than at the end of a bath, a stout pole, firmly fixed at each side, either by ropes or by being placed in slots, should be used. Ropes stretched across the bath are not recommended.

27. *Breast-Stroke Swimming:*

(a) Both hands must be pushed forward together and brought backwards simultaneously. (b) The body must be kept perfectly on the Breast and both shoulders in line with the surface of the water. (c) The feet shall be drawn up together, the knees bent and open. The movement shall be continued with a rounded and outward sweep of the feet, bringing the legs together. (d) When touching at the turn, or on finishing a race, the touch shall be made with both hands simultaneously. (e) Any competitor introducing a side-stroke movement shall be disqualified.

28. *Back-Stroke Swimming:*

(a) Competitors shall line up in the water, facing the starting end, with both hands resting on the end of the rail of the bath.

(b) At the signal for starting, they shall push off and swim upon their backs throughout the race.

(c) At each end of the Bath, the competitors must touch the turn with one or two hands before pushing off.

29. Competitors shall wear swimming costumes with drawers or slips underneath or swimming trunks with drawers or slips underneath. The texture of all swimming costumes and trunks shall be non-transparent. Each University can have its own distinctive colour for costumes or can have badges bearing the coat-of-arms of the respective University.

30. Any protests or complaint shall be made to the Starter, Judge or Referee immediately after the Race, should the matter complained of occur during the contest. But if known before the Race, such protest must be lodged before the signal is given to start. The decision of officials on these matters shall be final.

*Note*:—Detailed rules can be had from the undermentioned publications:

1. Rules and Laws governing Swimming, Diving and Water Polo (Secretary and Treasurer of the International Amateur Swimming Federation, Dr. Leo Donath (Hungary), Budapest, 1, Bertalanutca 22).
2. Handbook of the Amateur Swimming Association, 1939 (H. E. Fern, J. P., Honorary Secretary. A. S. A. Spring Haven, Barnet, Herts, England).

## **The Punjab**

*Rules for the conduct of Inter-University Athletic Competition:*

1. **Frequency.**—The Championship should be held every year, on suitable dates between February 15 and March 15. To start with, it should be held every second year as follows:
  - (a) By the I. O. A. at the time and place of the Inter-Provincial Meeting. i. e. every even year.
  - (b) By the Board, or some University appointed by the Board, every odd year.
2. **Venue:**
  - (a) Delhi may be selected as the fixed venue, because of being the Capital of India and having an excellent Stadium.
  - (b) By rotation at Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras Allahabad and Hyderabad.
  - (c) By rotation at all University centres.
3. **Travelling.**—All expenses to be borne by the competing Universities themselves.
4. **B & L.**
  - (a) If venue Delhi, all arrangements to be made and expenses borne by the Inter-University Board. Competing Universities to contribute upto 50 per cent. of their expenses.
  - (b) If venue by rotation, then the Home University to be responsible, and Inter-University Board or other competing Universities to contribute half expenses.

**5. Auspices:**

The Championships must be held under the auspices of, and with the help of the Indian Olympic Association, and/or other Provincial Olympic Association, so long as the Olympic Associations control and run athletics.

**6. Rules.**—The Championships shall be conducted under International Amateur Athletic Federation Rules, as adopted and modified from time to time by the I. O. A.

**7. Events.**—All Olympic Events as under, and also a 4-mile cycle race:

**Races.**—100 metres, 200, 400, 800, 1,500. The 5,000 or 10,000 metres may or may not be included.

**Hurdles.**—110 metres and 400 metres.

**Jumps.**—Long, High, Hop Step, Pole Vault.

**Throws.**—Shot, Hammer, Discus, Javelin.

**8. Entries:**

(a), The Championship shall be conducted, provided at least 3 Universities enter.

(b) No event shall be conducted unless there are at least 3 competitors in it.

(c) Each competing University shall be entitled to enter two competitors in each event.

(d) All entries must reach the Secretary, Inter-University Board by 31st January, each year, or at least 15 days before the date of the championships.

**9. Entry Fees.**—Each competing University shall pay an Entry Fee of Re. 1 per head per event. This fee to go to the Inter-University Board, or the Home University.

**10. Programme and Officials:**

The Inter-University Board shall each year appoint a committee of 3 or 5 persons from names recommended by the participating Universities and this Committee with the help of one or two members of the I. O. A. or local Provincial O. A. shall draw up the programme, order of events, officials, etc., by the 10th February each year.

**11. Duration.**—The Championships may continue on two consecutive afternoons, preferably a Friday and Saturday; or in two sessions on the same day (morning and evening with a break of at least three hours in between) preferably a Saturday.



12. **Eligibility.**—Only *bona fide* students as defined by the Inter-University Board shall be eligible for the Championships.
13. **Managers.**—Each University team must be accompanied by some responsible staff member as Manager and Representative.
14. **Points.**—Points shall be awarded on the team basis. The winning University in each event, shall score one point the second two points, the third three points, and so on, according to the number of Universities entered in the Championships. If 6 Universities have entered the Championship but only 4 compete in a particular event, those 4 shall score 1, 2, 3 and 4 points according to their placing, and the other two Universities shall be given  $\frac{5+6}{2}$  points each, that is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points each.
15. **Ties.**—In case of a tie in any event, the points for these places shall be divided equally between the tying Universities.  

In case of a tie for the Championship that University will be adjudged the Champion which has the greater number of first places to its credit.
16. **Prizes.**—Certificates shall be awarded to the individual winners of first and second places in each event.  

The champion University shall be presented with a suitable Challenge Trophy for the year.
17. **Championship.**—The University scoring the lowest number of moaks at the end of the competition shall be declared the Champion University for the year.  

The Punjab University Athletic Club offers to stage and conduct the First Inter-University Athletic Championship, at Lahore, in February or March 1940, or as soon as the Championship is started.

**Patna:**

*Rules for the conduct of Inter-University Football Tournament:*

1. The Inter-University Football Tournament shall be run by members of the Inter-University Board in rotation in the order in which their names appear arranged alphabetically.

If local conditions are not suitable or for any other reason a member may not conduct the tournament but in such cases the member concerned shall inform the Secretary of the Inter-University Board of its intention to forgo the tournament at least six months

before the tournament and the Secretary of the Inter-University Board shall invite the next member to hold the tournament.

2. The Tournament shall be run in the first week of September every year.
3. No entry fee shall be charged. Entries shall be invited and received by the Secretary, Inter-University Board and forwarded to the University in charge of the tournament, hereinafter called the Home University, by the 1st of August.
4. The Athletic Club Committee of the Home University shall draw ties and be responsible for the efficient running of the tournament, arrangement of grounds, appointment of Referees and Linesmen and disposal of protests, if any. For consideration of protests, it may, however, co-opt representatives of two Universities competing in the tournament.
5. Ties shall be drawn and sent to the competing Universities by the Home University by the 15th August.
6. Any University withdrawing from the tournament shall notify the Home University at least 10 days before the commencement of the tournament.
7. The Home University shall bear all expenses of the tournament and shall keep the gate receipts if any are realised. At the request of any competing University or Universities it shall make arrangements for the board and accommodation, the charges for which shall be paid by the competing Universities concerned.
8. The duration of matches shall be 30 minutes each way with an interval of 5 minutes. Extra time, 5 minutes each way, shall be played in case of drawn games.
9. Every protest must be in writing and should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 which shall be forfeited in the event of the protest being not sustained. The protest must reach the Honorary Secretary of the Athletic Section of the Home University within two hours of the finish of the match. The protest fee shall be forwarded to the Inter-University Board.
10. (a) Each University entering for the competition shall submit to the Home University, a list of 20 players who will represent the University

before the commencement of the tournament. The following particulars in the case of each player must be submitted :

1. Name
2. Age on the 31st August
3. College
4. Joined on
5. Previous College and University
6. Passed Matriculation or equivalent school leaving examination on

The correctness of the details shall in each case be certified by the Registrar of each University. The lists of players of all competing Universities shall be open to inspection by their representatives.

- (b) No player shall play more than one University in the course of a single competition. Any University infringing this rule will be disqualified for one year, while the player concerned will be disqualified for two years.
- (e) A player representing a University must be a *bona fide* student of a College or Collegiate institution belonging to the University regularly attending lectures. A student can represent this University for eight years from the date of his Matriculation, while taking a non-professional course, and for ten years from the date of his Matriculation, while taking a professional course ;

Provided that, no student shall be eligible if he has been on rolls of a College or Colleges of any University or Universities for more than three years in the case of Intermediate students, for more than six years in the case of Degree students, for more than eight years in the case of M. A. or post-Graduate students.

11. Any matters not covered by these rules will be decided by the Inter-University Board, which shall exercise the final authority in all matters connected with the tournament.

## APPENDIX H.

### Recognition of Lower Research Degrees of the Universities for Purposes of Admission to Higher Research Degrees.

*Resolution No. LVII of 1939.*

**Resolved** that the Universities be written to for information regarding the recognition of lower research degrees of other Universities for purposes of admission to higher research degrees in other Universities.

#### Summary of Replies Received.

**Allahabad.**—In the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce of this University there are two research degrees one lower and the other higher. The former is called the "Degree of Doctor of Philosophy" and the latter the "Degree of Doctor of Letters" or the "Degree of Doctor of Science."

Under Ordinances 1 (d) of Chapters XXXVII E and XXXVIII E a Doctor of Philosophy of another University recognised by the Allahabad University who has resided at the University for at least one year is eligible to supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Letters or Doctor of Science of this University.

**Calcutta.**—The matter has been referred to a Committee.

**Dacca.**—Recorded.

**Lucknow.**—The following Ordinances regarding the Doctor of Literature and Doctor of Science are in force in this University.

#### Doctor of Literature:

Applicants for the degree of Doctor of Literature shall have taken the Ph. D. degree of the Lucknow University or any other approved University not less than five years before submitting their work for the D. Litt. degree. The candidate shall notify to the Registrar at least six months before he proposes to submit his work.

*Exception:* Teachers and Research Assistants, who have previously obtained the Master's degree and have been in the service of the University for not less than ten years, may be permitted by the Faculty to supplicate for the D. Litt. degree, without having first obtained the Ph. D. degree.

#### Doctor of Science:

Applicants for the degree of Doctor of Science shall have taken the Ph. D. degree of the Lucknow University or of any other approved University not less than five years before submitting their work for the D. Sc. degree.

Provided that a candidate who has not taken the Ph. D. degree from this University shall have carried on research for not less than three terms under the supervision of the University.

The candidate shall notify to the Registrar at least six months before he proposes to submit his work.

*Exception:* Teachers and Research Assistants who have previously obtained the Master's degree and have been in the service of the University for not less than ten years, may be permitted by the Faculty to supplicate for the D. Sc. degree, without having first obtained the Ph. D. degree.

**Madras.**—There is provision in the regulations of this University. But the question of restricting the admission of graduates of this University only to the D. Litt. and D. Sc. degrees is under consideration of University authorities.

**Mysore.**—No research degree has yet been instituted in this University.

**Nagpur.**—No case requiring such recognition has so far arisen in this University. It has two research degrees in Arts viz., Ph. D. and D. Litt. If a candidate admitted to the Ph. D. degree of another Indian University wishes to take the D. Litt. degree of this University and is able to comply with the other provisions for the latter degree, the University will consider sympathetically the question of recognition of the former degree.

**Osmania.** Only one Research degree viz. Ph. D. has recently been instituted in this University. The question of recognition of lower research degree for admission to higher research degree does not therefore arise.

**Travancore.**—The Statutes and Ordinances of this University provide for the recognition of lower research degrees of other Universities for admission to courses for higher research degrees.

## APPENDIX I.

### Institution of Separate Degrees in Political Science.

*Resolution No. LVIII of 1939.*

**Resolved** that the matter regarding the institution of separate-degrees in the subject of Political Science be referred to the Universities.

#### Summary of Replies Received.

**Allahabad.**—This University has already instituted courses of study for B. A. (Pass), B. A. (Honours) and M. A. Degrees in Political Science.

**Benares.** The matter is under consideration.

**Calcutta.**—The matter has been referred to the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-graduate Teaching in Arts.

**Dacca.**—This University has already instituted a separate degree course in Political Science.

**Lucknow.**—Political Science is already treated as a separate subject in this University for B. A. (Pass), B. A. (Hons.), M A., Ph. D. and D. Litt. degrees.

**Madras.**—Provision has already been made for Politics in B. A. (Hons.) Degree Course of this University (Branch V.) The University has also instituted a two-year Diploma course in Politics and Public Administration.

The proposal to include Politics under Part III of the B. A. Degree Examination is under consideration of the authorities.

**Mysore.**—A Honours course in Political Science has been approved by the University authorities.

**Nagpur.**—This University has already instituted Pass, Honours and M. A. degree in Political Science.

**Omania.**—The institution of separate degrees in the subject of Political Science has been referred to the Board of Studies in History.

**Travancore.**—The University is more in favour of Diploma Courses for post-graduates than Degree Courses in Political Science.

## APPENDIX J.

### Broadcasting University Extension Lectures.

#### *Resolution No. III of the Universities Conference:*

**Resolved** that this Conference feels that University teachers should be more frequently asked to broadcast extension lectures on matters of general, scientific and cultural interest and that they should be paid proper remuneration by the Broadcasting Department; the evening time between 6 and 8 is most suitable for such lectures.

**Resolved** further, that the note\* received from the Broadcasting Department be circulated to the different Universities, and that the Inter-University Board be requested to collect their opinions.

#### Summary of Replies Received:

**Allahabad.**—A number of teachers of this University have been and are invited to broadcast talks, on subjects of general and cultural interest. A programme specially designed for University students may be tried at every Radio station.

**Calcutta.**—This has been approved by the University.

**Dacca.**—The University approved the first paragraph of the Resolution. The second para does not concern this University as this is a Unitary, teaching and residential University in a small town and has no affiliated colleges.

**Delhi.**—The University is collecting the opinion of the Constituent Colleges.

**Madras.**—Some of the Teachers and Research Students of this University have been invited and permitted to undertake programmes of lectures for Broadcast at the All-India Radio.

The University has no opinion to offer on the note circulated.

**Mysore.**—In the circumstances of this University the necessity for inter-collegiate lectures to constituent colleges does not exist.

Extension lectures are arranged by this University both in the head-quarters and in the mofussil. The question of using broadcast for extension lectures can be seriously considered in detail. The Government has established a broadcasting station as it is proposing to do.

**Nagpur.**—The University agrees with the first part of the resolution.

The opinion of the University on the four points raised by the Broadcasting Department is as follows:—

\*Please see next page for the note.

- (1) The University is prepared to instal a radio set in all its colleges provided the Broadcasting Department agrees to establish a Broadcasting station at Nagpur. It has no doubt that the colleges would be prepared to meet the cost of their maintenance.
- (2) The University is not in favour of inter-collegiate lectures for University courses being delivered by radio.
- (3) For University Extension Lectures 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. would be most suitable. Such lectures may be arranged twice a month during the University session.
- (4) Please see the reply to (1). The University is also prepared to arrange some programmes on an honorary basis or on payment of a small remuneration, if a Broadcasting station is established at Nagpur.

**Osmania.**—Members of University staff broadcast lectures on various subjects from the Broadcasting Station at Hyderabad.

**Travancore.**—(1) Recorded.

- (2) The scope for broadcasts of University standard is limited. This University is willing to co-operate in the working of any well-considered scheme.

*Note by the Broadcasting Department.*

Programmes for schools are broadcast by All-India Radio from Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and a full account of these has already been forwarded to the Education, Health and Lands Department through the Department of Communications with Controller of Broadcasting's U. O. Note No. P. 5206.38, dated the 29th October, 1938. It is presumed that Universities are not directly interested in the early school stages for which these broadcasts are intended and that the Conference would rather concern itself with the part that broadcasting can play in relation to higher education. In the present state of its finances, All-India Radio is not in a position to undertake broadcasts for University students, but would be glad to have the views of the Conference on the following points:

- (1) How far would affiliating Universities which normally undertake extension or University lectures for constituent colleges be prepared to make use of broadcasting as a more convenient means of dissemination and one that will increase the range of such lectures more considerably?



- (2) How far would colleges in large towns be prepared to use the radio for the purpose of inter-collegiate lectures on a co-operative basis?
- (3) What time of the day would be most suitable for University broadcasts under (1) and (2) and what is the suggested duration of each broadcast and the frequency of broadcast programmes for University students?
- (4) How far would the Universities and constituent colleges be prepared to incur an expenditure on:
  - (i) installation and maintenance of radio sets,
  - (ii) provision of programmes, including remuneration to speakers.

## APPENDIX K.

### Special Subjects of Study Suitable for Women Students.

*Res. No. X of the Universities Conference:*

**Resolved** that this Conference recommends that the opinions of the Universities be obtained on the desirability of providing special subjects of study suitable for women as alternatives at the Intermediate and Degree Courses.

#### Summary of Replies Received:

**Allahabad.**—A Committee was appointed by the University to consider the question. The report of the Committee is as under:

“The present position is that women students in the B.A. I and II year classes are taught at the Crosthwaite Girls’ College by six full-time lady lecturers employed and paid by the University. The existing staff of lady-lecturers consists of one teacher in each of the departments of English, Philosophy, History, Sanskrit and Economics. The post of lady-lecturer for the Arabic and Persian Department is also provided for in the Budget, but it has not yet been filled owing to the absence of students desiring to take those subjects and to the recurrence of heavy annual deficits.

In the Department of Politics two women students have been allowed to attend the Politics classes held in the University, as owing to the absence of a sufficient number of girl students offering this subject the Academic Council had made no recommendation for the creation of the post of a Lecturer in Politics. The lady lecturers work under the Heads of Departments concerned and women students are treated as regular students of the University. They are required to pay to the University the same fees as male students except that they pay the fee for athletic and other associations at the rate of Rs. 3 each instead of Rs. 5 paid by the male students.

**Benares.**—Special courses for lady students have been instituted in this University in the following three optional subjects at the Intermediate and Degree stages.

1. Painting.
2. Domestic Science.
3. Music.

**Bombay.**—This University is not in favour of the proposal to provide special subjects of study for women at the present stage.

**Calcutta.**—This has been done at the Matric stage. The matter will be considered in due course.

**Dacca.**—The University considers this as desirable within a limit. Child Psychology has been approved as an alternative subject for the Degree Course for women students.

**Delhi.**—The University has already accepted the principle of providing special subjects of study suitable for women as alternatives at the Intermediate stage. The Ordinances prescribing the courses of study for the Intermediate Examination were amended some time ago to carry out the principle as far as possible. It has not, however, been possible to modify, for women students, the courses of study prescribed for the B.A. Examination.

**Madras.**—There is provision in our regulations for Degrees in Home Science (B.A., B.Sc., L.T.) and music for Intermediate, B.A. and L.T.

**Mysore.**—This is desirable in respect of a Diploma course but not for a Degree course.

**Nagpur.**—To a certain extent this is desirable. Home Science and Music are already included as optional subjects for the Intermediate Examination in this University.

**Osmania.**—There are alternative courses in Domestic Science in this University.

**Punjab.**—This University has already decided to add the following subjects for girls to the list of elective subjects for the Intermediate and B.A. examination:

(a) Home Science.

(b) Music.

(c) Art.

Steps are being taken to amend the relevant Regulations accordingly.

**Travancore.**—Music is already provided as an optional subject for women students for the Intermediate course. The question of introducing other subjects is under consideration.

## APPENDIX L.

### Training in Minor Industries like Bee-keeping.

*Copy of letter dated the 6th March 1939, from Col. K. V. Kukday, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retd.), Jail Road, Nagpur, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"As one closely associated with the administration of a Provincial University until recently, may I bring to your notice the desirability of the Indian Universities taking an increasing interest in the provision of courses for training in the technique of minor industries like bee-keeping?

"When I and my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. B. Niyogi, former Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University, visited America in 1937, we were impressed by the contrast between the facilities for such training in America and those in our own country. I have since, in my humble way, tried to make, through the Provincial Department of Agriculture, some arrangements at Nagpur for the provision of instruction in the art of bee-keeping.

"I have also recently received a letter on the subject from Mr. J. E. Eckert, Associate Agriculturist, College of Agriculture, University of California, whom we had the pleasure of meeting during our tour, of which I enclose herewith a copy for your information.

"The question of financing a visit of a bee-keeping expert to India, will, I presume, be beyond the resources of any single University in India. If, however, all or at least the majority of Indian Universities can combine in the project, it should not be difficult to invite an expert to India and appoint him for a few months as an experimental measure, to impart training in bee-keeping.

"I consulted Mr. U. Misra, our University Registrar, on the subject and he has suggested that I should address you on the subject, so that you could ascertain the views of the Indian Universities thereon and take necessary steps for the promotion of this healthful and productive art, and I accordingly do so.

"I am sorry to trouble you about this matter, but I am sure you will appreciate the need of making some effort in this direction."

*Copy of letter dated the 15th December 1938 from Mr. J. E. Eckert, Associate Agriculturist, College of Agriculture, University of California, Davis, California, to Col. K. V. Kukday, Nagpur, India.*

"During the past several years we have had several requests from various persons in India for our literature on bee-keeping as well as for specific information on bee-keeping practices that

would be of assistance to your people in India. We have also had several students from India who have shown a definite interest in bee-keeping possibilities for the people of their homeland. And further we have had the honor to entertain numerous distinguished visitors from India, including yourself and Mr. Justice M. B. Niyogi, who have been particularly interested in the applied sciences that hold some promise of being helpful to their constituents back home.

"We are most happy to be of service and will continue to give any aid that we can as often as opportunities present themselves. However, I have often wondered since your visit here if we might not be of greater service in a different way and have decided to write to you and some others in India for your candid opinion.

It seems to me that if some educational institution or authority in India would commission some bee-keeping authority in this country to come to India to spend six or eight weeks in intensively training as many of your agricultural teachers as could be assembled for the course, in the fundamentals of bee-keeping practice, the results would be less expensive and farther reaching than would be the practice of sending an occasional student to this country. There would, of course, be the language difficulty to surmount, but there could be found a sufficient number of your public servants who have a working knowledge of English and a sufficient understanding of bee-keeping to act as assistants and interpreters in such an undertaking. Probably a longer time than the period specified would be needed, but one could cover a great deal in six or eight weeks of concentrated study.

"Considerable preparation would have to be made on assembling equipment and material for such a course. All lectures would have to be well illustrated with lantern slides or moving pictures, charts and tables and as many of these as possible could be translated by some student from India in advance of their presentation. Certain fundamental pieces of equipment would have to be provided or brought from this country for use during the course of instruction.

"I should appreciate your opinion and assure you we will continue to be of any possible service to you at any time."

## APPENDIX M.

### Procedure of Steps to be taken in the Cases of Expulsion of Students.

*Copy of letter No. A. 2080 dated 1st April 1939, from the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"I have the honour to forward herewith copy of my letter No. A. 1932, dated the 28th March, 1939, addressed to the Registrar of the Osmania University regarding the admission to the Engineering Course in this University of certain students expelled from the Osmania University. I have been requested to enquire whether it is possible for the Inter-University Board to formulate some procedure in such cases between Universities along the lines followed by this University in the case of its own students as laid down in Law 4 of Chapter XXXVIII of Volume I, Part II of the University Calendar (extracted below\*).

The matter may kindly be placed before the Board and its decision communicated to me.

The point that the syndicate of this University has in mind is the need for some definite procedure being laid down *vis-a-vis* Universities in the case of expulsion from a University. As you will see from the extract of Madras University Regulations, the Syndicate has laid down a very definite procedure whenever a case of expulsion from a College takes place. In such cases, the Principal has to forward the transfer certificate to the University, when it is open to the Syndicate to go into the matter even to the extent of an enquiry and if necessary endorse the findings or remarks on the Transfer Certificates. If the Inter-University Board would therefore formulate some procedure on analogous lines the Syndicate of this University feels that something definite would be laid down, as between Universities, of the steps that should and would be taken in the case of disputes or other causes leading to the expulsion from a University.

*Copy of letter No. A. 1982 dated the 28th March 1939, from the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras, to the Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad—Dn.*

"I have the honour to inform you that 23 students who were studying in the various divisions of the B. E. (Civil) class of the

\*If any student is expelled from a Constituent or an affiliated College intimation of the fact of expulsion, with a statement of the reasons therefor shall be given forthwith by the Principal (a) to the parent or guardian of the student, (b) to the Syndicate: intimation to the Syndicate shall be accompanied by the Transfer certificate of the student. The Syndicate, on the application of the student or his parent or guardian, may after making such enquiry as it deems proper deliver the certificate to the student with any necessary endorsement or withhold it temporarily or permanently.

Engineering College of your University have sought admission to the College of Engineering, Guindy, recognised by this University.

The reason given generally by all the students for seeking admission to the College is "expulsion from the Osmania University for singing *Vande Matharam* song in separate prayer halls in the University."

The students have been informed through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that in the absence of migration certificates it is not possible to admit the students to Classes in Colleges affiliated to this University.

I have been requested to address you whether you are prepared to issue migration certificates for the admission of the students in question to colleges under the jurisdiction of the Madras University. I have to point out that under the Regulations of this University, it is not possible to accept courses of studies but only Examinations of other Universities as equivalent to similar examinations of this University. It has, however, been stated that certain students of the first year may be prepared to commence courses *ab initio* in this University and that the Osmania University may not desire to stand in the way of all students who desire to proceed to other Universities.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly place the matter before the authorities concerned and favour me with an early reply.

## APPENDIX N.

### Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations.

*Copy of letter No. 29,13-39 dated the 20th April, 1939, from the Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Inter-Universities Board, the following resolution passed at the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held at Bombay on February 6, 1939:

"That the Inter-Universities Board be asked to examine the position of the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations in relation to the conditions for admission to the Intermediate and Degree courses of Indian Universities, and to recommend to all Indian Universities that a common policy be adopted in regard to these examinations."

2. "This resolution was passed after a discussion which arose from a proposal put forward in similar terms by the Madras and Bengal Provincial Boards, that the Inter-Provincial Board should approach the Inter-Universities Board on the subject of the different treatment accorded to the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations by the various Indian Universities. A statement which showed the diversity of attitude towards these examinations was placed before the Board. A copy of the statement is attached to this letter.

3. "In connection with the above resolution, it was suggested that the Inter-Universities Board should be asked to consider whether all Indian Universities should not be advised to grant exemptions (under certain prescribed conditions) from part of the Intermediate course to holders of the Cambridge School certificate, and from the Intermediate Examination to holders of the Higher School Certificate. It was generally felt that a 'good' school certificate represents a satisfactory knowledge of much of the work that is usually done in the 1st year of the Intermediate courses and that both on economic and educational grounds it was undersirable that a student should be asked to spend time in a University class in covering ground with which he was already familiar.

4. "I am to say that my Board will appreciate very much an examination by the Inter-Universities Board of this question in the light of these proposals, and I am to ask that any recommendations



on this subject which your Board decide to issue may kindly be communicated to this office."

**Statement:**

(1) The following Universities exempt Cambridge School Certificate holders from the Matriculation Examination, i.e., grant them admission to the 1st Year Intermediate classes. (In these cases no exemption is granted from attending any part of the Intermediate course).

**Aligarh University.**

**Bombay University.**—Provided the applicant has passed in English, a second language, Geography, Mathematics and one other subject.

**Osmania University.**

**Madras University.**—Provided that the applicant has passed in groups I, II and III satisfying the requirements in a total of five subjects and obtaining 4 'credits' of which at least three are from the following:

English	...	Chemistry
A second language	...	Botany
History	...	Biology
Geography	...	General Science
Mathematics	...	Physics with Chemistry
Physics		

**Patna University.**

**Mysore University.**

**Benares University.**

**Calcutta University.**—Candidates with Grade III Cambridge Certificate.

(The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, will admit to the Intermediate courses and examinations a student who has passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination provided that:

- (a) he shall have passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, and a 'classical' language, and
- (b) he shall have passed the Board's High School Examination either in Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, or Assamese, or in the alternative paper in English.)

(2) The following Universities grant, under certain conditions, exemption from a part of the Intermediate course (as noted below) to Cambridge School Certificate holders:

**Bombay University.**—Exemption from the 1st year Intermediate Arts class provided that the applicant has passed with credit at one and the same examination in five subjects from groups I—III of which four shall be English, another language, Indian History and a Mathematics subject;

Exemption from the 1st year Intermediate Science class provided that the applicant has passed with credit at one and the same examination in English, another language, a Mathematics subject, Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

**Punjab University.**—Exemption from 1st year Intermediate classes provided that the applicant is enrolled in an affiliated College during the 12 months preceding the Intermediate examination.

**Delhi University.**

do.

do.

**Calcutta University.**—Students appearing in December for the School Certificate examination are provisionally admitted to the 1st year Intermediate classes in the following January and may take the Intermediate examination after a course of study for an 'academic' year and a half. Such admissions are confirmed only in the case of those students who pass the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in the 1st or 2nd Grade.

(Candidates may appear for the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, and of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, in the academic year following that in which they pass the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.)

(3) The following Universities grant exemption from the Intermediate Examination to those holding the Cambridge Higher School Certificate:

**Aligarh University.**

**Nagpur University.**—Provided the applicant has passed in a group of subjects approved by the University.

**Madras University.**—Each application is considered on its merits.

**Allahabad University.**

**Dacca University.**

**Patna University.**

**Punjab University.**

**Delhi University.**

**Lucknow University:**—Provided (i) that no candidate shall be allowed to take any subject in the B.Sc. class unless he has passed the corresponding subject at the Higher School Certificate Examination (Certificate A) and (ii) that arrangements can be made for the teaching of the required subject in the University.

**Agra University:**—Provided that the candidate has passed in certain specified subjects.

**Calcutta. University:**—Students appearing for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination in July are provisionally permitted to join the B.A. or B.Sc. classes in affiliated colleges in the following August, and can take the degree examination after studying for the remainder of the academic year during which they enter College and the year following. This provisional admission is cancelled if the student is found, on publication of the results, to have failed to pass the Higher School Certificate Examination.

Other Universities grant no exemptions. In some cases, therefore, e.g., Mysore, students holding the Cambridge Higher School Certificate have to enter the 1st year Intermediate classes and study for four years before being allowed to take the degree examination.

## APPENDIX O.

### **Desirability of including Botany and Zoology in the Optional Subjects for the Indian Audit and Account's Service.**

*Copy of letter No. 11634 dated 11th August 1939, from the Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"The Federal Public Service Commission holds Indian Audit and Accounts Service competitive examinations from time to time for the combined recruitment of Indian Military Accounts, Indian Finance and Railway Traffic Superintendents Class A. The number of vacancies are about ten each year.

"Prior to the year 1933, Botany and Zoology were included in the syllabus for this examination among the optional subjects. The number of candidates taking up these subjects in other competitive examinations has gone up considerably. In view of the fact that other Science subjects are included in the Audit and Accounts Service Examination and also that Botany and Zoology are included in the optional subjects for the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service, Indian Police, Senior Forest Service and Provincial Civil Service, it seems fair that Botany and Zoology be included in the optional subjects for the competitive examination for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

"It is therefore suggested that this question may please be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the Inter-University Board."

## APPENDIX P.

### Compilation of Convocation Addresses in Book Form.

*Copy of a letter from Brij Basi Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., 21 Nehru Road, Vile Parle, Bombay, to the Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore.*

1. "As things exist at present, the convocation addresses are an annual event and even though they represent the best thought of the most prominent men, see the light only for a day and thereafter are embedded in records.

2. "This, perhaps, is not as it should be and these "Jewels" should be exhumed, as it were, and more widely diffused for general benefit. As already pointed out they represent the most serious thought, on most serious topics by the most eminent men of the day, and, it is in the fitness of things that instead of being made a day's affair are not only preserved but propagated and made available in book form for the benefit of everybody concerned. It will be observed, this will be in consonance with the ideals of a University whose function, *inter alia*, it is not only to impart knowledge but to produce and propagate excellent ideas.

3. Apart from this, the present day craze for a cheap, 'light' literature is growing to a dangerous point and requires to be counteracted by dissemination of solid, sound thought.

4. "If the University undertakes to do this work, I shall be more than gratified, but if it decides not to do so I would request you to kindly afford me facilities for editing and compiling them in a book form, for the benefit of the general reading public."

## APPENDIX Q.

### **Facilities to Science Students who attend U. T. C.**

*Copy of letter No. F. 2/21/39-E., dated the 20th September 1939, from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla.*

**Subject:—Inter-University Board—Next meeting.**

“I am directed to invite your attention to your No. F. 54-6/39-E. of 2nd August 1939, on the subject noted above, and to inform you that members of the Federal Public Service Commission, who recently represented the Commission on different Provincial Selection Committees for the Indian Police Examination, were struck by the fact that several candidates pleaded, as an excuse for not having joined the University Training Corps, the difficulties which confronted students who took up Science courses; they represented that the times fixed for practical work in the Laboratory almost invariably clashed with the hours during which drills, parades, etc., were held and that, therefore, science students were handicapped in a way the Arts students were not. Members of the Commission were not convinced that this excuse was always valid, but it was so persistent and so widespread that they think it is desirable that the grounds on which it is based should be examined. They are of opinion that University and College authorities should be requested to afford science students who are anxious to join the University Training Corps every facility to do so and, with this end in view, they suggest that the general question involved be put on the agenda for discussion at the next meeting of the Inter-University Board.”

## **APPENDIX R.**

### **Provisions for Stipends for Advanced Students of History.**

*Copy of a letter from the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India No. 125, dated the 8th September, 1939.*

#### **Inter-University Board—next meeting.**

“With reference to your letter No. F. 54-6 39-E, dated the 2nd August, 1939, I have the honour to request that you will kindly consider the desirability of moving a resolution at the next meeting of the Inter-University Board for increasing association of the advanced students of history with the activities of the Imperial Record Department. I enclose herewith the proposal in the form of a resolution together with a joint note on the subject recorded in 1919 by Professor (now Sir) Jadunath Sarkar and B. K. Thakore (*Vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume II, Appendix B.)

#### **Resolution:**

The Inter-University Board be requested to move the Universities in India to consider the desirability of providing for a few stipends for advanced students of history with a view to enabling them to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Imperial Record Department for training in the principles and methods of archives administration as well as scientific use of records in original investigations.

#### **Joint Note By Sir J. N. Sarkar and Prof. B. K. Thakore.**

A Note on the Methods by which Officers in charge of Records may best encourage research.

1. Nearly all the Indian Universities now insist on research not only for the highest degree (such as the Doctorate and the Premchand Raichand Studentship), but also in the M.A. and Honours examination, where an original thesis is accepted in lieu of one or two papers of answers to questions. In addition, several Universities (notably that of Calcutta) have made it a condition of the tenure of their chairs in History and Economics that the incumbents should produce original treatises in their respective subjects with reference to India. The Sadler Commission has also drawn attention to the desirability of our scholars utilising the manuscript records of the British and Hyderabad Governments and the Sikh and Maratha archives.

2. As our Records offices are situated in University centres, the most successful method of encouraging research would be to link the Records office with the local University, in such a way as to save time, direct research into the exact channels, and prevent the overlapping of efforts. What isolated workers—both authors and University students and professor—want, are (i) detailed and exact information as to the topics on which the records in a particular Records office throw light; (ii) information as to whether any other scholar is already at work on the special fields they want to choose for themselves; and (iii) access to the Records office without great delay or tiresome formalities.

3. To ensure the first of the above points, it is necessary for the Commission (with the help of expert writers, if necessary), to issue from time to time *Press communiques* clearly indicating what unexplored topics are illustrated by a certain group of papers in a particular Record office, and how far the material on the subject is complete and how far it has to be supplemented from another Records office. We should tempt students to undertake research<sup>1</sup> by giving them something like a chart (necessarily sketchy and, it may be, inaccurate in some minute details), of the branches on which they can work with success in a limited time. It is essential to indicate the *character* of the records as well as the *subject*. Hints may also be given as to how far co-ordination of effort is possible in a very large subject.

4. For example, one of the most important but hitherto neglected subjects is the economic history of India from the establishment of the English factories, studied with minute detail and accuracy and on the basis of the *primary* sources, so as to give our country something approaching Dr. Cunningham's monumental work on the economic history of England. Mr. W. Foster's reprint of the Factory Records has reached only 1659. But no exhaustive and original study has been made of the 18th century, though it embraces three very important and interesting economic subjects, viz., (a) the East India Company as a manufacturer in India (Mr. C. McMinn's subject) (b) India's foreign trade and shipping, and (c) the evolution of the Anglo-India revenue system (Mr. Firminger's subject). Here is a vast field waiting for workers, and we believe that the workers will be forthcoming if we give them the requisite information.

5. The second point can be secured by publishing short *ad interim* statements of the work done by the members of the Commission and the scholars authorized to work in Records offices—these statements being exactly like the short informal but very useful surveys of the work of the Archaeological Department which Sir John Marshall used to contribute to the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain from year to year.

6. The time taken in disposing of any scholar's application for access to a Records office should be reduced as far as possible.



This can be done by authorizing the Officer in charge of the local records to grant permission at his discretion on the recommendation of (a) the Vice-Chancellor of any University, (b) any University Professor of the local University, or (c) a member of the Records Commission. Where the officer considers the case doubtful, he should refer the application to Government.

JADUNATH SARKAR,

*5th December, 1919.*

B. K. THAKORE,

*Poona, 10th December, 1939.*

## APPENDIX S.

### **List of University Schemes approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting held in July, 1939.**

1. Scheme for investigation of the organic constituents of Indian soils at a cost of Rs. 2,400 for two years. (Extension Scheme from the Dacca University.)

2. Scheme of research on the nutrition of the rice plant with special reference to the problem of nitrogen supply at a cost of Rs. 37,028 for five years (Extension scheme from the Dacca University).

3. Scheme of research on the lateritic and red soils of India at a cost of Rs. 25,938 for five years (Extension scheme from the Dacca University).

4. Application from Dr. M. A. Moghe, Head of the Department of Zoology, College of Science, Nagpur, for a grant of Rs. 2,900 for one year for Helminthological research (a grant of Rs. 5,600 for two years was approved).

## APPENDIX T.

### **Note on the possibility of a Uniform practice in communicating the remarks of the examiners on theses submitted for research degrees.**

(Note sent by the Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab).

"Some Universities consider the remarks of the examiners as confidential and do not communicate these to the candidates whether the theses have been accepted or rejected. There are other Universities which communicate the remarks of the examiner to the successful candidates. These remarks are printed and used as testimonials. Thus, in a competition for appointment candidates who have been supplied with the remarks of their examiners have an advantage over others. It is necessary that a uniform system be adopted by all Indian Universities."

## APPENDIX U

### University Extension Lectures on the origin and Growth of Medicine.

*Copy of letter dated 12-9-1939 from D. V. Subba Reddy, Esq., M. B. B. S., Department of Medicine, Medical College and K. G. Hospital, Vizagapatam, to the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair,*

"I wish to submit to the University a suggestion that a course of University Extension Lectures may be organized at the commencement of every academic year, presenting to the students and the junior practitioners a general outline of the origin and growth of Medicine with special reference to and a detailed discussion of, the various epochs of Indian Civilization and their contribution to the knowledge of the science and art of Medicine, as well as the changing methods of affording medical relief or fighting epidemics.

"May I assure the University that this suggestion, if accepted in principle, can be carried out without a pie of extra expenditure and will certainly be regarded as a novel and notable achievement in the History of Medical Education in India. Our University will be, in this respect, as in some of its expanding departments an up-to-date model for other Universities to copy, rather than a small copy of the more ancient Universities of India.

"I would also humbly request the University to place this matter before the Inter-University Board at its next meeting at Waltair, as the knowledge of the cultural background and the philosophical and historical basic of Medicine is as essential to a graduate in Medicine as the preventive aspect and the future lines of investigation."

## APPENDIX V.

### Renewal of the membership of the Rangoon University on the Inter-University Board

#### Resolution No. LXI of 1939:

Resolved that the Government of India should be consulted as to whether there are any difficulties in the way of admitting the Rangoon University to membership of the Inter-University Board; If there are no difficulties and if Rangoon University joins the Board, the Government of Burma should be requested to make a suitable contribution in addition to the normal University contribution of Rs. 750 a year.

*Extracts of letter No. F 54-7/39-E., dated the 5th July, 1939, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India Lucknow.*

".....the Government of India have no objection to the readmission of Rangoon University to membership of the Inter-University Board, India."

*Copy of D. O. letter No. 305 7-G2, dated the 1st August, 1939, from the Registrar, University of Rangoon, Rangoon, to the Secretary Inter-University Board, India, The University, Lucknow*

"Reference your letter No. 643 dated 12th July 1939."

I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Council of the University to inform you that this University will be glad to renew its membership of the Inter-University Board, India, should the subscription be not more than Rs. 750 per annum."

*Extracts of letter No. 15 QQA-39 (1485) dated the 8th November 1939, from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Education Department, Rangoon, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

".....the Government of Burma is of opinion that the cost of travelling from Rangoon to any place in India where the Annual Conference of the Inter-University Board, India, may be held is not more than the cost of travelling from one of the more distant Universities in India in the same place, and considers that the normal University contribution of Rs. 750 is sufficient for the Rangoon University to renew its membership on the Inter-University Board. The University of Rangoon is of the same opinion and will be glad to renew its membership of the Inter-University Board should the subscription not exceed Rs. 750 per annum."

## APPENDIX W.

### Budget Estimate for the year 1940.

RECEIPTS				PAYMENTS			
Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.			
Contribution from the Constituent Universities	14,250	0	0	Honorarium to Secretary	...	...	3,000 0 0
Contribution from the Government of India ...	1,000	0	0	Salaries to Staff	...	...	3,000 0 0
				T. A. to Staff	...	...	1,000 0 0
Sale of Publications ... ..	100	0	0	†T. A. to Representatives	...	...	6,500 0 0
Advertisements ... ..	50	0	0	Contingencies including Postage and Stationery			750 0 0
Interest on Deposits ... ..	75	0	0	Printing of Annual Report, etc.,		...	750 0 0
				Handbook of Indian Universities		...	1,600 0 0
				Books and Magazines	...	...	100 0 0
				Furniture	...	...	100 0 0
Total ...	15,475	0	0	Auditor's Fee	...	...	100 0 0
Deficit ..	1,680	0	0	Provident Fund	...	...	155 0 0
				Miscellaneous	...	...	100 0 0
Grand Total ...	17,155	0	0	Grand Total	...		17,155 0 0

†T. A. to Representatives may be paid either in December 1939, or afterwards as the case may be, due to Board meeting in December this year.

## APPENDIX X.

### **Desirability of the Minimum Qualification for admission to the Training in Librarianship.**

*Copy of a letter No. 2659, dated the 7th November 1939, from the Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta.*

**Subject:** Inter-University Board—Next Meeting.

"I have the honour to invite a reference to the correspondence resting with this office letter No. 2244 dated the 23rd September, 1939, and to state that although the question of laying down a standard regarding the instruction, examination etc., for training in Librarianship was considered at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held in Bombay in February-March, last, as intimated in the Department of Education, Health and Lands Endt. No. F. 54-6-39-E, dated the 30th August, 1939, yet it has been found necessary to raise this question once more, because schemes for imparting training are under consideration in certain places, and one of them has already promulgated one, whereby it is feared, that the standard of training will suffer very much. The reference is to the scheme of imparting training in Librarianship (copy enclosed) as formulated by the Muslim University, Aligarh, a perusal of which will show that the minimum qualification required for admission to the class has been lowered to the Matriculation standard; and in case of those already working in libraries, the condition of being a Matric even has been dispensed with. In the Punjab University only graduates are admitted for training, whereas in the Imperial Library class, Intermediates, who have been working in libraries, are admitted. But experience has shown that the standard of admission may have to be raised in their case also. In the last class that was held in the Imperial Library, five persons failed to qualify and all these had been sent by various libraries for training and they possessed several years' experience.

It is, therefore, requested that if there be no objection, the matter may kindly be referred to the Inter-University Board to be placed before their meeting to be held at Waltair on the 15th and 16th December, 1939, for their consideration, with a view to their impressing upon the Muslim University authorities the desirability of not lowering the standard, as proposed."

#### *Certificate in Librarianship.*

*(A. C. Res. No. 19, dated 9th September, 1939).*

The course in Certificate in Librarianship shall extend over a period of six months beginning with the 1st October in each year. It will be open to the University to restrict the number of students to be admitted to these classes as also to discontinue the classes any year it feels desirable to do so.

The minimum qualifications needed for admission shall be the Matriculation standard of an Indian University or any examination equivalent thereto. Non-matrices with workable knowledge of English and two years' experience in a library may be admitted on the recommendation of the Library Committee after being subjected to a preliminary test.

The admission fee shall be Rs. 5, the Tuition fee shall be Rs. 5 p. m. and the Examination fee Rs. 15. If a student is paying any other fee to the University the monthly fee shall be reduced to Rs. 3.

The Syllabus shall comprise the following subjects .

- (1) Classification.
- (2) Cataloguing.
- (3) Organization.
- (4) School and Village Libraries.
- (5) Practical Classification (The Dewey Decimal System).

Lectures will be held in the Library in the evenings. Students will have to do two hours' practical work every day in the library.

Any student who does not obtain 75 % of attendance in theory and 75 % in practice shall not be allowed to appear in the final examination.

The marks allotted in each paper shall be one hundred. 33 % shall be considered the minimum pass marks in each paper. Those securing 60 % will be placed in the First division; those securing 45 % in the Second division and those securing 33 % in the Third division.

A student who fails in one paper only but obtains the minimum marks in the aggregate shall be permitted to appear only in that paper next year. The examination fee for the supplementary examination shall be Rs. 5.

The syllabus and books shall be prescribed and Examiners appointed by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

AZMAT ELAHI ZOBAIRI,  
*Registrar,*  
Muslim University, Aligarh.



